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ANNIVERSARY OF MAY 16 "CIRCULAR"

The Red Guards Forever Push Forward

- Red Guards of the Middle School attached to Tsinghua University cheer the 10th anniversary of the great cultural revolution

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 18, 1976)

"Fiery armbands, fiery hearts,
Fiery battle standards lead the way;
Along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line
The Red Guards march forward in big strides!"

After the publication of the important article entitled "The Great Revolution Will Shine Forever" by the editorial departments of Jen-min Jih-pao, Hung-ch'i magazine and Chieh-fang-chün Pao, the Red Guards of the Middle School attached to Tsinghua University were inspired and full of boundless enthusiasm. Some young fighters immediately organized the study and discussion of it to eulogize the high merits and great achievements of the great proletarian cultural revolution, to air the ambition and gallantry of the Red Guards, and to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing's reactionary crimes in reversing verdicts and working for restoration. They said: The great proletarian cultural revolution personally launched and led by Chairman Mao which destroyed the two bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao and smashed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line they pushed is of tremendous contribution to perseverance in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and has written a magnificent and resplendent chapter in history. The struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and hit back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts which is now under way is the continuation and deepening of the great cultural revolution. We surely will carry forward the tradition of struggle of the Red Guards, deeply criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and his counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and carry this struggle through to the end.

In the days to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the great cultural revolution, when Wang Ch'un-lan, Wang Lu and other Red Guards of the Middle School attached to Tsinghua University on August 1, 1966, all of them were very excited. Chairman Mao said in his letter that the revolutionary actions of the Red Guards "show that your expression of anger at and denunciation of all of the landlord and bourgeois classes, imperialism, revisionism and their lackeys who exploit and oppress the workers, peasants, revolutionary intellectuals and revolutionary factions, as well as your rebellion against the reactionaries are justified. I voice my enthusiastic support for you." Wang Ch'un-lan and Wang Lu said that in the past ten years, the Red Guards of the Middle School attached to Tsinghua University carried out struggle according to Chairman Mao's teaching that "to rebel against the reactionaries is justified."

In May 1966, the revolutionary young fighters of the Middle School attached to Tsinghua University set up the first Red Guard organization. They strove to arm themselves with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, analyzed all kinds of revisionist performances, and put up big-character poster to expose, criticize and repudiate them. Showing no fear of attack and suppression, they waged struggle against Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and rebelled against the reactionaries. Under the warm solicitude of Chairman Mao, the Red Guard Movement spread to the whole country. The sonorous slogan "To rebel against the reactionaries is justified" soared to the clouds. In this great movement, the Red Guards of the Middle School attached to Tsinghua University made their own contributions. This glorious revolutionary tradition of daring to rebel against the reactionaries is being carried forward and glorified.

In 1968, Chairman Mao issued the great call, "Send educated youth to the countryside." The broad masses of Red Guards actively responded to this call, and group after group of them rushed with pride to the countryside and frontierland to take the road of integration with workers and peasants. In these years, over 2,000 Red Guards from the Middle School attached to Tsinghua University made their way to mountainous and rural areas to receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants. They were determined to use their own actions to criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius which preached that "one who excels in learning should apply himself to be an officer."

Under the warm education of the Party organizations and poor and lower-middle peasants, they diligently studied works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, adhered to the Party's basic line, took class struggle as the key link, actively participated in the great struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and to strike back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, and were praised by the poor and lower-middle peasants. They made rapid progress in the three great revolutionary movements. Some gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party, some were appointed cadres in production teams and the Communist Youth League, and some served as barefoot doctors. The poor and lower-middle peasants said delightedly, "The Red Guards who have been tempered in the great cultural revolution are good!" The new and veteran young fighters of the Red Guard of the Middle School attached to Tsinghua University all deeply felt that if they had not been tempered by

the great proletarian cultural revolution, the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius and the current deepgoing great struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and hit back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, they would never have made so much progress today. They cordially cheered the great victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Over the course of ten years, group after group of veteran Red Guards have left the school. However, guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, group after group of young Red Guard fighters have also sturdily grown to maturity here. They seriously study Chairman Mao's letter to the Red Guards of the Middle School attached to Tsinghua University and the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Under the leadership of the working class, the young Red Guard fighters, together with the revolutionary teachers, firmly implement Chairman Mao's educational policies, thoroughly criticize Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao's revisionist line, reform the old educational system and teaching policies and methods, and hence bring vitality to the revolution in education. In the classroom, they learn industrial work, farming, and military affairs, march forward in big strides and strive to attain the goal of becoming workers with socialist consciousness and culture. In the battlefield to criticize the bourgeoisie, the Red Guards are as brave as they were in those years. They diligently rebel against revisionism and the bourgeoisie inside the Party, and keep on fighting bravely.

Since the start of the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and to hit back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, the Red Guards of the Middle School attached to Tsinghua University have conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's relevant important instructions and the May 16, 1966 "Circular" of the CCP Central Committee, and actively participated in the struggle. One big-character poster after another, one issue of blackboard bulletin after another and one speech of criticism after another have bombarded the unrepentant capitalist-roader Teng Hsiao-p'ing and his revisionist line as though ten thousand guns are fired at the same time. The brunt of battle of the Red Guards carries all before it. They say: Teng Hsiao-p'ing is an old opponent to us Red Guards. In the early days of the great cultural revolution, he had ganged up with Liu Shao-ch'i to suppress the stirring and seething Red Guard Movement. After he resumed work, he was again the one in command of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts and the counter-revolutionary political incident at the T'ienanmen Square. The Red Guards are resolved to wage struggle against him through to the end together with the people of the whole country.

Chairman Mao recently taught us: "Without struggle, there is no progress." "How can 800 million people manage without struggle?!" We will carry forward the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirits of the Red Guards in those years to rebel against the capitalist-roaders within the Party. We will dare to think, to speak out, to act, to blaze trail and to make revolution. We had to struggle in the past, and we also have to struggle at present and in the future, and struggle to the end. So long as there is the bourgeoisie, the Red Guards will not part with "struggle." Red Guard P'ei Sheng-li said excitedly, "Ten years ago, I was still a child. After the ten years long great cultural revolution, I have matured as a Red Guard. Class struggle exists indefinitely. So long as the capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road, we Red Guards have to fight."

At the time of cheering the 10th anniversary of the great cultural revolution, the Red Guards of the Middle School attached to Tsinghua University keep their eyes on the Five Continents and the Four Seas and their far-reaching ideals in mind. They express that they will further study Chairman Mao's series of important instructions on the great cultural revolution and the repulsion of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. They will further study the May 16, 1966 "Circular" of the CCP Central Committee, and take practical actions to hit back at Teng Hsiao-p'ing's restoration activities in reversing the verdicts of the great cultural revolution and settling scores with the great cultural revolution. They will never be unworthy of Chairman Mao's earnest expectations, and as successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, they will forever push forward in the direction charted by Chairman Mao.

- Kuang-ming Jih-pao reporter

* * *

Deeply Criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing, Beat Back the Right-Deviation Wind To Reverse Verdicts

by

Chang Shih-chung (张世忠) of the Capital Worker-Militia General Command

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 18, 1976)

It has been ten years since our great leader Chairman Mao personally presided over the formulation of the May 16 "Circular" of the CCP Central Committee. These are ten years in which the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by Chairman Mao has won great victories. In these ten years, tremendous changes have taken place in our country. We smashed the two bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao. Recently we again won a great victory in the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. We worker-militiamen of the capital warmly hail the great victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

In commemorating the 10th anniversary of the May 16 "Circular," as we recall the fighting course of the great cultural revolution and look at the prevailing excellent situation in which "everywhere orioles sing, swallows dart," we deeply feel that the great cultural revolution is "absolutely necessary and most timely."

Chairman Mao pointed out in the "Circular": "Those representatives of the bourgeoisie who have sneaked into the Paryt, the government, the army and various cultural circles are a bunch of counter-revolutionary revisionists. Once conditions are ripe, they will seize political power and turn the dictatorship of the proletariat into a dictatorship of the bourgeoisie." Chairman Mao also pointed out recently: "You are making the socialist revolution, and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. It is right in the Communist Party--those in power taking the capitalist road. The capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road."

After summing up the historical experiences of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the international arena and at home, Chairman Mao brought forward the exceedingly important question of combating and guarding against revisionism and preventing capitalist restoration in China had personally initiated and led the great proletarian cultural revolution, thus solving, on the basis of integrating theory with practice, the major task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and preventing capitalist restoration in the contemporary international communist movement.

The practice of our struggle against capitalist-roaders like Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-p'ing in the past ten years shows that the bourgeoisie is right in the Communist Party. The Party capitalist-roaders are the most dangerous. This is because they are persons in power taking the capitalist road who have sneaked into the organs of proletarian dictatorship. They control quite a portion of Party and state power and are capable of transforming the tool of proletarian dictatorship into one of bourgeois dictatorship. Therefore they are even more dangerous than the bourgeoisie outside the Party

in practicing restoration. They can make use of the power in their hands to recruit deserters and turncoats, form factions for selfish ends, rig up a bourgeois headquarters and enact and push their revisionist line from the upper to the lower levels. They can strengthen and extend bourgeois rights to protect the interests of "high-ranking officials" of their kind who practice revisionism, to embezzle and squander large quantities of social wealth, to vigorously promote capitalism and to undermine and disintegrate the socialist relations of production. In a nutshell, the capitalist-roaders within the Party are the political representatives of the bourgeoisie as well as the commanders of all social forces and cliques that resist, are hostile to and sabotage the socialist revolution and socialist construction in the test of strength with the proletariat.

By linking the counter-revolutionary political incident which broke out not long ago at the T'ienanmen Square with the study of Chairman Mao's series of important instructions on beating back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, we have come to realize more clearly that the root-cause of the disturbances perpetrated by the handful of class enemies at the T'ienanmen Square lies in the person of Teng Hsiao-p'ing and that Teng Hsiao-p'ing is the arch criminal of the counter-revolutionary political incident at the T'ienanmen Square.

On April 5 when we were fighting on the forefront at the T'ienanmen Square, we saw with our own eyes how the class enemies overtly perpetrated atrocities in broad daylight. This gang of rioters also shouted themselves hoarse to praise Teng Hsiao-p'ing and brought him out to play the role of Nagy in China. This handful of class enemies dared to be so frantical because they were backed up by the arch unrepentant Party capitalist-roader Teng Hsiao-p'ing.

This handful of counter-revolutionary rioters who engineered the counter-revolutionary political incident at the T'ienanmen Square are Teng Hsiao-p'ing's pawns, and Teng Hsiao-p'ing is their commander. Therefore, in order to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and prevent capitalist restoration, we of the working class must harshly suppress the handful of counter-revolutionaries who carry out sabotage and make trouble and show them no kindness. More important still, we must guard against the practice of restoration in China by capitalist-roaders within the Party like Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-p'ing, and forever be ready to wage resolute struggle against them.

The proletariat is the grave-digger for the bourgeoisie and is the main force in the struggle against capitalist-roaders. Our great leader Chairman Mao has boundless confidence in our working class and pins boundless hopes on us. During the great cultural revolution, Chairman Mao pointed out: "Our country has 700 million people and the working class is the leading class. Its leading role in the great cultural revolution and in all fields of work should be brought into full play." We of the working class are loyal to our great leader Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Led by Chairman Mao, we have tempered ourselves and enhanced our ability in the course of the great cultural revolution, and grown stronger and stronger in fighting. The pace of advance of the working class is irresistible. We are fully confident of victory. As we commemorate the 10th anniversary of the "Circular," we must see not only the victory

after struggle but also the struggle after victory. We must make unremitting efforts in studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought in struggle, persevere in continuing the revolution, live up to Chairman Mao's eager hopes for the working class, and deepen the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts.

* * *

Forever Be Pathbreakers in the Struggle Against Capitalist-Roaders

by

Li Shih-ying (李世英)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 18, 1976)

It has been ten years since our great leader Chairman Mao personally initiated and led the great proletarian cultural revolution. These are ten years of fierce combat waged by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie, ten stormy and earth-shaking years, ten years in which brilliant victories have been continually scored under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Looking back over the course of fighting in the past ten years, we Red Guards of those years are seething with fervor and full of pride.

The year 1966 is a year unforgettable to all. The May 16 "Circular" drawn up under the personal guidance of Chairman Mao sounded the clarion call for the great proletarian cultural revolution and illumined our triumphant course of navigation in this struggle. We Red Guards of Chairman Mao's took action on hearing the news. We boldly declared war on the revisionist or bourgeois system of education, rebelled against the capitalist-roaders within the Party and, together with the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers and revolutionary people, heroically waged struggle to smash the bourgeois headquarters headed by Liu Shao-ch'i, thus winning a great victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Today, as we warmly celebrate the 10th anniversary of the great cultural revolution and study again the "Circular" after winning a great victory in the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, we have come to realize more deeply the necessity and far-reaching significance of this revolution, and we are even more confident in our perseverance in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Chairman Mao recently clearly and correctly pointed out: "With the socialist revolution they themselves come under fire. At the time of the cooperative transformation of agriculture there were people in the Party who opposed it, and when it comes to criticizing bourgeois rights, they resent it. You are making the socialist revolution, and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. It is right in the Communist Party--those in power taking the capitalist road. The capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road." This important instruction of Chairman Mao's deeply reveals the changes in class relations and the characteristics of class struggle in the period of socialism, sets forth the scientific assertion that the bourgeoisie is right in the Communist Party, develops Marxism-Leninism and further points out for us the orientation of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

For many years, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and company made use of the portion of power they usurped to frantically push the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and stubbornly and persistently

followed the capitalst road. They made every effort to oppose Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and strengthen and extend bourgeois rights on various fronts in a vain attempt to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. They were "representatives of the bourgeoisie who have sneaked into the Party, the government, the army and various spheres of culture, and are a bunch of counter-revolutionary revisionists. Once conditions are ripe, they will seize political power and turn the dictatorship of the proletariat into a dictatorship of the bourgeoisie." If the great cultural revolution were not carried out, it would not be long before a counter-revolutionary restoration on a national scale would inevitably occur, our Party would become a revisionist party, and the whole of China would change its color.

Our repeated struggles against Liu Chao-ch'i, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-p'ing in the past ten years show that the bourgeoisie is indeed inside the Party. For the sake of safeguarding the interests of the "high-ranking officials" who practiced revisionism and of restoring capitalism in China, the capitalist-roaders within the Party suppressed the revolutionary masses with hatred grown tenfold and madness grown a hundredfold. However, "the junior officials, students, workers, peasants and soldiers don't like to be oppressed by the big shots oppressing them. That's why they want revolution." Our great leader Chairman Mao, with his far-sightedness and penetrating insight, grasped the opportunity for battle,led the hundreds of millions of revolutionary people to wage struggle against the capitalist-roaders within the Party with the noble aspirations of a proletarian revolutionary, and won one great victory after another.

At present, the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and repulse the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts is deepening. We have already won a great victory, but the struggle is by no means over. The handful of class enemies will not take their defeat lying down, and are trying to find ways and means of dealing with us from their failure. So long as there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, and the influence of the bourgeoisie, international imperialism and revisionism still exists, the historical phenomenon that "the capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road" will be with us for a long time to come. We Red Guards of Chairman Mao's must maintain and carry forward the spirit of revolution and resolutely fight against the capitalist-roaders within the Party through to the end!

* * *

Triumphantly Forge Ahead Along the Bright Golden Road Charted by Chairman Mao

by

Shih Ling (石凌)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 4, 1976)

Today is the 57th anniversary of the May 4 Movement. In the new high tide of the struggle to thoroughly criticize Teng, repel the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts and track down counter-revolution, as the broad masses of youth study again Chairman Mao's brilliant writing "The Orientation of the Youth Movement," they will surely strengthen their determination in working against the revisionist line by going to the mountains and the countryside to integrate themselves with workers and peasants and triumphantly forge ahead along the golden road charted by Chairman Mao.

The article "The Orientation of the Youth Movement" has summed up the historical experiences of the youth movement in our country since "May 4," charted the correct line for the youth movement and led the broad masses of youth in our country in taking the bright golden road of integrating themselves with workers and peasants. The great proletarian cultural revolution, in particular, has criticized Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. Millions upon millions of educated youth in our country, full of revolutionary pride, have rushed to the countryside and frontierland, thus whipping up powerful waves of enthusiasm for going to mountains and the countryside and pushing the movement for integrating the broad masses of youth with workers and peasants to a new stage. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, they are scattered all over the splendid land of the mother country like red seeds. Like eagles spreading out their wings, they hover high in the vast sky. With the abundant fruits brought by adhering to the countryside and striking root in frontierland, they are composing songs of victory in narrowing the three major differences and restricting bourgeois rights. This is the heavy blow to Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader in the Party who goes all out to defend and extend bourgeois rights in a vain attempt to restore capitalism.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader in the Party, vigorously defends and widen the three major differences. He takes bourgeois rights as his life-given and "protective talisman" and goes all out to protect them. He regards the great number of new things such as the sending of educated youth to mountains and the countryside, which help restrict bourgeois rights, as a thorn in the side and will not be happy without removing them. He whips up a gust of Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, and clamors for "selecting the good ones among middle school students for sending directly to college." He slanders that the turning of college graduates into peasants is "ultra-Left," "seeking publicity" and "practicing communism in the socialist period," and so on. All this shows that he is opposed to Chairman Mao's correct line on the integratin of youth with workers and peasants, in a vain attempt to stifle the socialist new things that help restrict bourgeois

rights, such as sending educated youth to mountains and the countryside, reverse the verdict of the great cultural revolution and settle accounts with the great cultural revolution. His criminal aim is to expand the socialist base for restoring capitalism, in a vain attempt to lure the younger generation in China onto the revisionist evil path, and hence turn our state based on the dictatorship of the proletariat into one of bourgeois dictatorship.

Since the great cultural revolution, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, millions upon millions of educated youth in our country have gone to the mountains and the countryside to integrate themselves with workers and peasants, thus profounding criticizing with actual action the reactionary fallacies such as "he who excels in learning should apply himself to be an officer" publicized by Confucius, Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-p'ing, mopping up the traditional concepts and old force of habit of the exploiting classes of several thousand years standing, violently pounding against the ideas of bourgeois rights and taking an extremely important stride in narrowing down the three major differences and restricting bourgeois rights. Lenin once enthusiastically and highly praised "subbotniks" as a great beginning. In terms of gradually sweeping away the soil breeding capitalism and constantly creating conditions for wiping out the "traces" of old society, the sending of educated youth to mountains and the countryside is precisely also such a great beginning.

Gradually narrowing down the differences between town and country, between workers and peasants and between mental and physical labor is an important aspect in restricting bourgeois rights and realizing communism under the dictatorship of the proletariat. The sending of educated youth to mountains and countryside to take the road of integration with workers and peasants is an important revolutionary measure. It deeply criticizes and thoroughly negates the traditional concepts of the exploiting classes such as "learning is the noblest of human pursuits" and "those who labor with their minds govern others; those who labor with their strength are governed by others." It brings closer the blood-and-flesh ties between the socialist urban and rural areas, workers and peasants, and industry and agriculture, and plays the role of restricting bourgeois rights in human interrelations.

By going to the countryside, the millions of educated youth on the one hand receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants and seriously transform their world outlook. They become one with the working people in the three great revolutionary movements and narrow down their differences in thought and feeling with the working people. On the other hand, they bring culture and knowledge to the countryside, help the poor and lower-middle peasants study theory and culture, criticize revisionism and the bourgeoisie together with them, and vigorously carry out scientific experiments and mechanized farming together with the commune members, thus effectively accelerating the process of making the manual workers intellectuals and the intellectuals manual workers, gradually filling in the gulf of three major differences formed over a long time and gradually creating conditions for transition to communism. This is precisely a great and profound socialist revolution and we should hail it.

The tremendous practical significance and far-reaching historical significance of the rustication of educated youth and their integration with workers and peasants also lie in the opening of a broad path for training and bringing up millions upon millions of successors to the cause of proletarian revolution. Training the younger generation to be successors of which class and whether to make them serve the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat or capitalist restoration has all along been the focal point of the violent struggle between the two classes and the two roads in the socialist period.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing's criminal aim in opposing the rustication of educated youth, advocating the direct promotion of middle school graduates to university and slandering as "ultra-Left" the employment of college graduates as peasants is to drag the youth back to the revisionistold path of divorcement from labor, from reality and from the masses, use capitalist monetary relations and the bourgeois rank concepts to corrupt and contaminate the young people's souls and train them into bourgeois spiritual aristocrats who ride roughshod over the masses and serve capitalist restoration. He advocates "studying in order to become an official" and says that college graduates are not ordinary workers. He wants nothing more than to turn the young people into successors to the bourgeoisie, so as to defend and consolidate the class status and political interests of the bourgeoisie within and outside the Party and restore capitalism.

Millions of educated youth have gone to the mountains and countryside, made a clean break with old traditional concepts and destroyed the ladder for climbing up to privileged strata through studies. Chairman Mao points out, "How should we judge whether a youth is a revolutionary? How can we tell? There can only be one criterion, namely, whether or not he is willint go integrate himself with the broad masses of workers and peasants and does so in practice. If he is willing to do so and actually does so, he is a revolutionary; otherwise he is a non-revolutionary or a counter-revolutionary."

In the vast world of the countryside and in the three revolutionary movements--class struggle, struggle for production and scientific experiment, the broad masses of young people in our country are in the course of studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and waging struggle against heaven and earth and the class enemies together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, so as to gradually temper themselves into a generation of communist new people. With the actual action of "going to the countryside upon graduation from middle school" and "becoming peasants after graduation from college" and their iron-like determination in changing existing habits and customs, in taking up farming and adhering to the countryside, they solemnly declared that the revolutionary youth must take the bright golden road of integrating themselves with workers and peasants before they can train themselves to become successors to the cause of proletarian revolution, constantly strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat, restrict bourgeois rights and gradually sweep away the soil breeding capitalism and revisionism so that the red rivers and mountains of the proletariat will never change color.

All our educated youth who have ambition and aspirations must diligently study Chairman Mao's series of instructions, inherit and carry forward the dauntless spirit of the revolutionary youth in opposing

imperialism and feudalism in the May 4 period and carry through to the end the great struggle to thoroughly criticize Teng and repel the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. They must persist in making revolution in the countryside, be promoters of progress in restricting bourgeois rights, forever take the bright golden road of integrating themselves with workers and peasants pointed out by Chairman Mao and fight with unflagging efforts for the great ideals of consolidating proletarian dictatorship and realizing communism!

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REVOLUTION IN LITERATURE AND ART

Wage Struggle Through to the End Against the Revisionist Line in Art and Literature

by

Hao Jan (浩然)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 23, 1976)

Recently Chairman Mao pointed out: "Reversing verdicts goes against the will of people." Chairman Mao's important instruction fully expresses the strong desire of us revolutionary writers and artists for striking back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts and defending the fruits of victory of the great cultural revolution. It also encourages us to carry through to the end the revolution in art and literature marked by revolutionary model theatrical works.

Around last summer, the unrepentant capitalist-roaders within the Party whipped up a gust of Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts in society. This gust of wind swept through the educational, scientific and technical circles as well as the literary and art circles. Their activities to reverse verdicts were backed by theory and a program and were well organized. The revolutionary model theatrical works were described as the "blooming of one flower" and "hindering the development of art and literature"; Chun-miao was described as "ultra-Left"; "the present is not so good as the past" on the literary and art battlefront. And so on and so forth. The spearhead of this gust of wind was directed at the revolutionary model theatrical works and the new things emerging on the literary and art battlefront with the revolutionary model theatrical works setting the pace. Their purpose was to negate the magnificent achievements of the proletarian revolution in art and literature, to strangle the revolutionary new forces, and to pull us back once again to the evil road of the revisionistline in art and literature seventeen years ago, so as to turn art and literature once again into instruments for restoring capitalism.

There has always been a principled divergence between us and the unrepentant capitalist-roaders within the Party on how to appraise the situation of the literary and art battlefront before and after the great proletarian cultural revolution. As we see it, in the seventeen years before the great cultural revolution, the revisionist line in art and literature was predominant. Chairman Mao said, "Problems abound in all forms of art such as the drama, ballads, music, the fine arts, the dance, the cinema, poetry and literature and the people involved arenumerous; in many departments very little has been achieved so far in socialist transformation. The 'dead' still dominate in many departments." To us such a situation is still fresh in memory.

At that time, the stage of art and literature was dominated by the "dead" such as emperors and princes, generals and ministers, gifted scholars and beauties; leadership in literary and art circles was in the hands of the bourgeoisie. They looked upon us worker-peasant-soldier amateur writers and revolutionary writers and artists as an eyesore. They either kept us outside

the door of art and literature, or attacked and ensnared us, or tried to win over or corrupt us.

Let us take the situation of literary creation in the city of Peking for example. In the seventeen years before the great cultural revolution, there were very few relatively good works of literature, and there was not any organization for amateur literary creation. The individual literary workers of worker-peasant origin brought by them into the professional creation ranks were also only used by them for window-dressing. Can we forget such lessons?

The great proletarian cultural revolution opened up a broad future for the proletariat to develop its own art and literature. Thereafter, in less than ten years, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in art and literature and inspired and spurred by the revolutionary model theatrical works, the revolutionary literary creation ranks of Peking municipality swiftly and vigorously grew to maturity. Thousands of worker-peasant-soldier amateur writers tempered by the great cultural revolution bravely took up their pens to eulogize to our great era and "the new people and the new world." Literary and art creation groups and literary and art commentary groups spread all over the urban and rural areas. They created scores of novels, poems and collected juvenile literature. Every year, tens of thousands of programs were created for participation in the celebration of the National Day and the "May 1" Labor Day. This was a new atmosphere which did not and could not exist in the past "seventeen years."

All revolutionaries are jubilant over the sturdy growth of these new things. The facts have effectively refuted the absurd arguments that the revolutionary model theatrical works stand for "the blossoming of one single flower" and "impede the development of art and literature."

The different kinds of absurd arguments with which that unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party slandered the revolution in art and literature sprang from his revisionist program with "the three directives as the key link." His so-called "three directives as the key link" was for confusing and replacing the key link with things hinged on it and for repudiating the universal existence of class struggle. He permitted only the bourgeoisie to counter-attack the proletariat in revenge, but did not permit the proletariat to wage struggle and hit back. He stretched his hands out everywhere to whip up the wind. He swing the big sticks of bourgeois lords to strike at all revolutionary new things, and would not be satisfied without total negation. After an arduous struggle, the proletariat drove off the demons and monsters who had dominated the stage of art and literature for thousands of years and replaced them with the proletarian heroic images. He considered this as the "blossoming of one single flower" and "ultra-Left." When the workers, peasants and soldiers mounted the superstructure, seized the right of giving the pen to the proletariat, strove to eulogize the socialist new things, and organized a vast army of revolutionary writers and artists, he considered this as "hindering the development of art and literature." Hence, he called for "rectification," even yelling that the "seventeen years" should be "reappraised."

This clearly tells us that this unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party wants to restore capitalism, grab the battlefront of public opinion, let

the revisionist line in art and literature stage a comeback, and "rectify" the literary and art battlefront as a tool for him to turn back the wheel of history and restore capitalism. We can never agree to this.

Around last summer, when the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts was in full swing in literary and art circles, we worker-peasant-soldier amateur writers of Peking municipality took the opposite course, and with militant pride, we put our pens to creation. The comrades of over 30 county, district, factory and mine creation groups learned from the experience of the revolutionary model theatrical works to write full and medium-length novels which reflected the victory of the great cultural revolution and eulogized the socialist new things. At that time, I held seminars with many creation groups and they gave me very great education and encouragement.

This more than ever shows that even if the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts blows harder on our literary and art battlefront, it gets nowhere despite the trouble taken. "Reversing verdicts goes against the will of people." The broad masses of the people and the revolutionary writers and artists are against restoration and regression but are for continued revolution. This trend cannot be stemmed by anyone. Under the leadership of Party organizations at all levels, we are resolved to take Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought as weapon and class struggle as the key link, penetratingly criticize the revisionist line pushed by that unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party, hit back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, keep a firm hold on the pen in our hands for the proletariat, learn from experience in the creation of revolutionary model theatrical works, write at length to vigorously eulogize the great cultural revolution and the socialist new things, and make even greater contribution toward consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. In one word, we must work against the revisionist line in art and literature through to the end!

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PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY

Arm Our Minds with Revolutionary Theory and Thoroughly Criticize "Taking the Three Directives As the Key Link"

- the Party branch of the 6th company of a certain unit under Peking Garrison Command organizes the commanders and fighters of the whole company to seriously study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, to repeatedly study Chairman Mao's series of important instructions on striking back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, and to profoundly analyze the new changes in class relations under the condition of proletarian dictatorship and the new characteristics of class struggle

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 19, 1976)

(NCNA Peking, March 18, 1976) In the struggle for striking back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, the Party branch of the 6th company of a certain unit under Peking Garrison Command, brought serious reading and study to the fore, and led the commanders and fighters of the whole company in studying over and over again Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao's theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat and, in particular, Chairman Mao's discourses on classes and class struggle in the period of socialism and on bourgeois democrats and capitalist-roaders within the Party, and in criticizing the revisionist program with "the three directives as the key link" dished out by that unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party. Through study and revolutionary mass criticism, the cadres and fighters of the whole company have further heightened their awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle. They are determined to make fresh contributions for combating and guarding against revisionism and for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

After the beginning of the struggle personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao to strike back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, the cadres and fighters of the 6th company paid close attention to the development of the movement. The Party branch called many meetings to study this important matter. They realized that this struggle bears on the future and destiny of the Party and the country and in order to closely follow Chairman Mao's great strategic plan, the Party branch as the bastion of the company must conscientiously make efforts to organize serious reading and study among the commanders and fighters of the whole company and arm their minds with the theory of revolution, so that the cadres and fighters will consciously fight to defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Members of the Party branch and cadres of the whole company took the lead in studying and unfolding revolutionary mass criticism. Hardcore fighter-theorists in various platoons and squads also became active and vigorously developed tutoring activities. In the course of struggle the commanders and fighters avidly and assiduously read such works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao as "Communist Manifesto," "Economics and Politics in the Era of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat," "More on the Trade Union, the Current Situation and the Mistakes of Trotsky and Bukharin," "On Contradiction"

and "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People," repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's most recent instructions on striking back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts and profoundly analyzed the new changes in class relations under the condition of proletarian dictatorship and the new characteristics of class struggle, thus receiving an extremely profound course of education.

Chairman Mao recently pointed out: "With the socialist revolution they themselves come under fire. At the time of the cooperative transformation of agriculture there were people in the Party who opposed it, and when it comes to criticizing bourgeois rights they resent it. You are making socialist revolution, and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. It is right in the Communist Party--those in power taking the capitalist road. The capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road."

After studying the most recent instruction of Chairman Mao's, the commanders and fighters of the 6th company found that it was extremely profound and important and were greatly encouraged. They said: "Chairman Mao's instructions make us understand more clearly the nature, target, task and future of the socialist revolution and provide us with a powerful ideological weapon for combating and guarding against revisionism. Throughout the historical period of socialism, the principal contradiction is always the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, the main danger is revisionism, the target of revolution is the bourgeoisie and the focal point lies in those in power within the Party taking the capitalist road. In carrying out socialist revolution, on no account may we forget where the target of revolution is and where the bourgeoisie is. The bourgeoisie is inside the Party, and the capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road. This is a social phenomenon found throughout the historical period of socialism and is a law of class struggle in the period of socialism."

The commanders and fighters said: "It is precisely because of this that when carrying out socialist revolution, we must not only realize that there are still the old bourgeoisie, large numbers of the petty bourgeoisie and large numbers of unreformed intellectuals in society and that small production still engenders bourgeoisie daily and hourly, and more important, we must perceive that the bourgeoisie is right inside the Party. This is most dangerous. We must always bear in mind Chairman Mao's teaching: "Guard against the emergence of revisionism, and especially guard against the emergence of revisionists in the Central Committee."

Applying the theory learned, the commanders and fighters dissected the various absurd arguments that stirred up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts in the educational, scientific and technical, and literary and art circles and on some other fronts and the reactionary essence of "taking the three directives as the key link." They understood the more the serious nature of the revisionist line pushed by that unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party. They said: "This revisionist line represents the interests of the bourgeoisie, and its vital essence is restoration of capitalism. The current struggle for striking back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts is definitely not the business of a particular circle or a particular battlefront, but a major life-and-death struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie."

Chairman Mao recently pointed out: "Reversing verdicts goes against the will of people." This spells out what is on the minds of our revolutionary fighters. We must, under the leadership of the CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, arm ourselves with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and carry this struggle through to the end.

With a highly militant posture, the cadres and fighters of the whole company unfolded a revolutionary mass criticism. They called in succession more than twenty criticism meetings, and wrote many criticism articles and militant songs to extol the great cultural revolution, hit back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, and make concentrated criticism of the revisionist line pushed by that unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party.

Liu Yung-ch'ing and Chang Chien-wei, hardcore theorists of the company worked hard for several days in a row to compile Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao's discourses on classes, class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat. They studied them over and over again and imbibed their spirit. Taking these discourses as a weapon, they dissected "taking the three directives as the key link," and pointed out that what the unrepentant capitalist-roader had removed and negated in this reactionary program was class struggle. This was an open betrayal of the Marxist theory on classes, class struggle and proletarian dictatorship.

The commanders and fighters of the No. 3 bazooka squad studied the brilliant works written by the revolutionary teachers during their struggles against the old and new revisionists. This made them see things clearly. At a criticism meeting they said: The old revisionist Bernstein opposed class struggle and advocated class cooperation. The proletarian renegade Kautsky interpreted the dictatorship of the proletariat as only a "form of management" and emasculated the class content of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The opportunists Trotsky and Bukharin used eclectic tactics to negate class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat. Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao also desperately advocated the theory of the dying out of class struggle and the theory of productive forces. That unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party negated class struggle as the key link and even openly clamored "How could we remind ourselves of class struggle every day?" It could be seen what the old and new revisionists practice is the same thing.

Together with the fighters company leader Tso Tzu-yün looked back on the basic practice of the socialist revolution since the founding of new China, which showed that the class struggle between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat has never "died out" even for a moment and that every victory scored in socialist revolution and socialist construction has been the result of grasping the key link of class struggle and implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They pointed out: "So long as there are classes and class struggle in society, this key link of class struggle must be firmly grasped, otherwise things will embark on the evil road of revisionism. If the Party revisionists get their way, it will lead to the destruction of the dictatorship of the proletariat,' as described by Lenin."

Following the gradual deepening of study and criticism, the cadres and fighters of the 6th company also penetratingly criticized the reactionary ideological source of the rightist reverse-verdict activity of the unrepentant

capitalist-roaders within the Party. The company especially organized a study group which used the weapon of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought to compare the various absurd arguments of the unrepentant Party capitalist-roaders with the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, and it was discovered that their ideas were along the same line. The fighters summed them up under several topics, including rightist reversal of verdicts and "subdue one's self and return to propriety"; "the masses are backward" and "the wise of the highest class and the stupid of the lowest class"; eclecticism and "doctrine of the Mean"; inviting "those gone into retirement" and "calling to office those who have fallen into obscurity," "studying in order to become an official" and "he who excels in study should become an official," etc. After that, they proceeded with deepgoing criticism and writing criticism articles of a militant nature.

In the criticism articles, they pointed out: The objectives of the two reactionary programs--"subduing one's self and returning to propriety" and "taking the three directives as the key link"--are identical, and both are aimed at restoration and regression. Toward the end of the period of Spring and Autumn Annals, owing to incessant slave uprisings, the slave society was daily disintegrating and the newly emerging landlord class representing the new relations of production was daily growing stronger. At that time, Confucius who stubbornly stood on the side of the slave-owners, tried to stop the wheel of history and uphold the slave system. He went about shouting and lamenting over "propriety ruined and music lost," yelled for "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" and energetically carried out restoration activities. Now, more than two thousand years later, when the Chinese people under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line have gone through the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movements to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and brought about everywhere a situation with "past scenes being transformed," that unrepentant Party capitalist-roader representing the interests of the bourgeoisie spreads all sorts of fallacies such as "the present is not so good as the past," dishes out "taking the three directives as the key link," energetically whips up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, negates the great proletarian cultural revolution and vainly attempts to restore capitalism.

The fighters also criticized: The tactics of the two reactionary programs are identical. For the sake of carrying out his doctrine of "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" Confucius energetically peddled the "doctrine of the Mean," and forbade the slaves and the newly emerging landlords to rise up and make rebellion. That unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party used eclectic tactics to negate class struggle as the key link. Both of them employed tactics to hoodwink the people, benumb their will to struggle and cover up their attack against the revolutionary people.

Through this kind of criticism, the fighters have come to understand more fully that all reactionaries who advocated restoration and regression in history invariably sought spiritual support from the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. That unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party sings the same tune as Confucius, and both of them are historical-idealists and restorationists going against the tide of history.

Through study and the development of revolutionary mass criticism, the commanders and fighters of the 6th company, firm in determination and high

in spirits, are resolved, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, to read and study more properly, firmly grasp the general orientation of struggle and carry through to the end the struggle to strike back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts.

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FEATURE FILMS

Chinese Color Feature Film on Educational Revolution Is On Show

(NCNA-English Peking, May 22, 1976)

a recently released colour feature film "breaking with old ideas" has been warmly welcomed by the audience for its portrayal of the educational revolution and the anti-right deviationist struggle in this field.

the film, named after the breaking away from all old bourgeois educational ideas, is the first to portray the proletarian revolution in education. taking as its background the setting up and development of the kiangsi communist labour academy, the film depicts the acute and complicated struggle between the two classes and two lines in the educational field.

the kiangsi communist labour academy is a socialist innovation that emerged during the big leap forward in 1958. it is run in accordance with chairman mao's principle of "education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labour." chairman mao wrote to the academy saying" i fully support your cause".

but the academy met frantic opposition from liu shao-chi and his gang. in 1962, liu shao-chi personally signed the liquidation of 62 branches of the academy.

the film first deals with the conflict at the enrolment centre. representing the revisionist educational line, tsao chung-ho, vice-president of the sungshan branch of the academy, bars entry to the sons and daughters of workers and peasants by using bourgeois standards to measure their abilities. he stresses that an agricultural college should be in the city, applicants should have middle school "diplomas" and only those with good marks enrolled. but these are not the views of the party committee secretary and president lung kuo-cheng who wants the school to be set up on a mountain top. he goes to the enrolment centre, opens the gate and invites an old poor peasant representative to sit on the enrolment committee. based on chairman mao's thought on education he announces: "the first requirement for entrance in this communist labour academy is that the applicants must come from the labouring people." so, hsu niu-tsai, the commune stockman who loves his work dearly, li chin-feng, a competent seed breeder, chiang ta-nien, a young blacksmith, and many other sons and daughters of workers and peasants happily enter the academy.

but this only rids the worker-peasant students of the first obstacle that prevents them from entering a field

hitherto dominated by the bourgeoisie. even more acute struggles await them on the questions of how to run the school and successors to which class the students should become -- a fundamental question of the educational revolution.

chairman mao said: "our educational policy must enable everyone who receives an education to develop morally, intellectually and physically and become a worker with both socialist consciousness and culture." but liu shao-chi's revisionist line on education advocated following the old bourgeois ways of studying behind closed doors and "putting intellectual training first", in an attempt to turn the students into a new intellectual elite divorced from proletarian politics, from the worker and peasant masses and from practice.

the sungshan branch of the academy is situated in the south where oxen are more commonly used than horses. but vice-president tsao wants the teacher to follow the standard revisionist programme and lecture on the kinds of horses in the world and the "functions of the horse's tail", without mentioning a word about oxen, the local draught animal. when a commune member brings a sick ox to school and asks the teacher for help, he is chased away. lung kuo-cheng resolutely opposes this educational policy which divorces learning from production and practice. he is also against the absurdity of "lecturing on harvesting when it is seed breeding time and lecturing on seed breeding when it's harvest time". he says: "the teaching material should be adapted to fit the seasons." he demands that lessons be shifted to suit the seasonal changes in agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry. he leads the revolutionary teachers and students to the fields, invites the poor and lower-middle peasants to be their teachers and combines study with practice. lung kuo-cheng works directly against the revisionist line in education to train a new generation of educated proletariat who upholds socialism and dares to repudiate capitalism and revisionism.

through the portrayal of two students the film shows the different standards of the proletariat and bourgeoisie in judging a student and the quality of education.

li chin-feng pays attention to linking theory with practice and dares to struggle against capitalist tendencies. in the struggle for production and scientific experiment, she combines her study with practice and works hard to breed fine seed strains. when she discovers pests in the brigade's rice paddies she promptly organizes her schoolmates to work alongside the commune members to eliminate the insects. when capitalist-roader commissioner chao wants to pursue the revisionist line of returning to individual farming

in the brigade she refuses to comply. she is praised by lung kuo-cheng as a good student with communist ideology, education and ability to do farm work. but vice-president tsao chung-ho and his ilk consider her a bad student. backed by commissioner chao, they use the pretext that when li chin-feng was working in the fields to eliminate the insect pest she did not take part in an exam and expel her.

yu ken-fa, son of a well-off middle peasant, is just the opposite. he studies his lessons well and gets excellent marks. but poisoned by the thinking that "knowledge is private property" he uses the little he has learned of veterinary science to extort money from the poor and lower-middle peasants. vice-president tsao, however, considers him a "good student".

by these contrasts the film convincingly shows that only by following chairman mao's revolutionary line and thoroughly criticizing the bourgeois concept of educational quality, is it possible to turn a school into a tool of proletarian dictatorship.

the film "breaking with old ideas" has been warmly acclaimed by the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers and revolutionary teachers and students as a good lesson in proletarian educational revolution. it is a film which has further impressed on them the great significance of this revolution.

chinese literary and art critic chu lan wrote: "with eyes focussed on the screen showing 'breaking with old ideas' our minds go to the current big debate in the field of education. this shows that in china today literary and art are more closely linked with current struggles, thereby greatly strengthening their militant role."

the staff of the peking feature film studio who worked on this film went to the chaoyang agricultural college and the communist labour academy to take part in physical labour and acquaint themselves with life there. they completed the shooting of the whole film in 74 work days after having repeatedly studied chairman mao's directives on educational revolution and the model revolutionary theatrical works.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Health Ministry Deepens Criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing and Followers

(NCNA-English Peking, May 21, 1976)

as the anti-right deviationist struggle deepens, the cadres and masses of the departments under the ministry of public health have been concentrating on criticism of teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in this field and his crime in attempting to reverse the verdict of the cultural revolution.

the health workers say that before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the old ministry of public health pushed liu shao-chi's revisionist line and devoted its services to a limited number of people in the cities, ignoring the broad masses of peasants. in 1965 our great leader chairman mao sharply criticized the ministry for not being a ministry of the people, saying that it should be renamed the "ministry of health for urban overlords".

not long after resuming work, the arch unrepentant party capitalist-roader teng hsiao-ping praised a leading member of the old ministry who faithfully carried out the revisionist line. in a flagrant reversal of the verdict on "ministry of health for urban overlords", he said, "your work in the past was quite good", thus encouraged the advocate of the right deviationist wind in health circles to attack the great cultural revolution for "sapping the vitality" of health work.

the medical workers pointed out that there was a mountain of details on the serious consequences caused by the attitude and practice of "ministry of health for urban overlords" before the cultural revolution. the verdict could never be reversed.

in the years before the cultural revolution, 90 per cent of the medical college graduates were concentrated in the cities, only 10 per cent going to the vast rural areas. two-thirds of the health work budget was allocated to the urban areas. the villages had little medical equipment of even the most basic kind, such as scissors and forceps. several hundred kinds of chinese herbal medicine preparations were in production then, but only 43 were distributed to the countryside. eighty per cent of all sick beds were in urban hospitals. even though some hospitals were situated in the rural areas, they did not serve the peasants. the old ministry gave no support to rural health work, but on the contrary held it back in all ways.

in the 17 years under the old ministry, nine out of every ten people's communes all over the country had no clinics of their own, not to mention the lack of medical facilities in the brigades and production teams.

during the cultural revolution, medical workers and the masses criticized the revisionist line of liu shao-chi and lin piao on medical work. they conscientiously acted upon chairman mao's teaching "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas" and started a vigorous proletarian revolution in the medical field. abundant achievements since the start of the cultural revolution present a striking contrast with the damage caused by the "ministry of health for urban overlords". an investigation report on the training of barefoot doctors started by the chiangchen commune of chuansha county on shanghai's outskirts was published in september 1968 and in december that year another came out on the cooperative medical service pioneered by the loyuan commune in changyang county, hupeh province. both had been approved by chairman mao, which greatly encouraged the masses to mobilize, organize and provide medical services of their own.

since then, the training of barefoot doctors and the cooperative medical system have become established practice and been rapidly developed throughout the country. by the end of 1975 there were as many as one and a half million barefoot doctors in china. they treat and give preventive care while taking part in collective farm work, launch patriotic health campaigns, disseminate hygienic information, help encourage family planning and provide maternity and child care. they have undertaken all-round health work in the rural areas and become a powerful rising force in revolutionizing rural health work. eightyfive per cent of the production brigades in the country's rural people's communes have set up cooperative medical services with increasingly good results.

health work departments have shifted their attention and gradually sent more personnel and allocated more funds and medical facilities to the rural areas. some 1,100,000 medical workers from the cities and the people's liberation army have since 1966 made medical tours of duty in the countryside. more than 100,000 medical workers have settled in the rural areas. upwards of 60 per cent of the graduates from medical colleges and schools have been assigned to work in the countryside.

most of china's 50,000-strong rural people's communes now have their own clinics. these commune clinics linked to the cooperative medical stations in the

production brigades and the part-time health workers and trained midwives in the production teams form a country-wide medical network. in the rural areas there are now about eight or nine full-time or part-time medical and health workers per thousand people.

the consensus arrived at by medical workers in the ministry of public health and in the organizations under the ministry is: the former public health ministry used its large resources of personnel, medical facilities and funds to extend bourgeois right among a small number of urban overlords, providing excellent conditions for them to recuperate when they had minor ailments or even when they groaned without having any. now the revolution in health work is in full swing. the stress in medical and health work is on the rural areas. the principle of serving a great majority of people is being adhered to. many new things have emerged, including barefoot doctors, cooperative medical services, city medical workers going to the countryside, running hospitals and schools and conducting scientific research in an open-door way. all this has gradually reduced bourgeois right, narrowed the differences between town and country, eroded the soil in which capitalism and the bourgeoisie are engendered and strengthened the all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie.

barefoot doctors and cooperative medical service have broken the monopoly over medical and health work held by the exploiting classes for several thousand years. now the poor and lower-middle peasants exercise the power over rural health work. the barefoot doctors work as ordinary peasants in the fields and serve the peasants wholeheartedly. they act in direct contravention of the revisionist line on health work and help restrict bourgeois right. the barefoot doctors conduct scientific research, enter college, act on the leading bodies and send representatives to attend international conferences. teng hsiao-ping feared and resented all this, clamouring that the "barefoot doctors cannot ascend the sky in one step". he was eager to put down this new socialist thing. this exposed his wolfish hostility to the hundreds of millions of people and his intention to restore capitalism in the medical field.

medical and health workers of the ministry of public health and its organizations recalled that before the cultural revolution the old system of medical education adopted by the "ministry of health of urban overlords" was not geared to rural needs. the students were taught practices of medical check-up and prescriptions which were either impractical or inapplicable in the countryside. after six years of medical education the students could hardly diagnose and treat common and recurrent diseases on their own. upon graduation, they were unwilling to go to work serving the workers, peasants and soldiers in the countryside, at grassroots

units or in border areas. what they wanted was to stay in big cities, work in big hospitals and become big-name practitioners.

the former ministry of health even instituted an eight-year medical college course and called it the "pagoda spire." this medical college was much criticized because the students there were taught no medical course proper until after the third year, had no clinical experience until after the 5th year, and had never treated a worker, peasant or soldier patient after eight years at the college.

today's medical schools are oriented on rural needs and the "open-door" medical education enables the students to acquire the outlook of workers and peasants. they become "barefoot" doctors who acquire expertise in the course of practice and are warmly welcomed by the workers, peasants and soldiers.

worker-peasant-soldier students at the peking institute of traditional chinese medicine point out: the length of schooling was shortened and the lectures improved during the cultural revolution. in the "open-door" education, classes are moved to the countryside from the first year on so that the students can apply textbook learning to practice. after three years of medical study the graduates are able to practise independently. they vie with one another in applying for work in the countryside, the border areas and other places where the difficulties are greatest.

medical workers of the chinese academy of medical science, the research institute of traditional chinese medicine and the peking hospital censured the former ministry of health for corrupting the minds of medical workers with the bourgeois idea of "make one's name widely known by the expert use of a scalpel" and "gain both fame and fortune by writing a book." there were even some cases of self-seeking doctors making experiments on patients. in hospitals where the bourgeois style of work was predominant, no concern was shown for worker, peasant and soldier patients.

but since the start of the cultural revolution, they say, the medical workers have heightened their awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle. they have gone to factories, villages and border areas to accept re-education by workers, peasants and soldiers. following the example of the late canadian internationalist fighter dr. norman bethune, they have brought the loving concern of chairman mao and the party central committee to thousands of households by treating the patients in their homes. in emergency cases, doctors do not hesitate to donate blood and skin and perform operations on ordinary beds in all kinds of conditions and have thus saved many a proletarian kinsman on the verge of death.

the peking hospital under the ministry formerly did not take in ordinary people. today it opens its doors to the working people and treats five times as many out-patients every day as before the cultural revolution. some 80 medical workers from the hospital have settled in the countryside in northwest china in the past decade. during this period, the hospital has won praise from workers, peasants and soldiers for its service. it has organized 25 mobile units to villages and pastoral areas, and medical workers from the hospital have made the rounds of factories and street communities to do preventive work and give medical treatment.

the former ministry of health devoted considerable manpower and material to research on rare and difficult diseases to the neglect of looking into ways to prevent and improve treatment of common and recurrent diseases. today, the research workers have shifted their emphasis to this field of work and to solving urgent medical and pharmaceutical problems for the masses. they have achieved many new successes by launching mass movements and accelerating the integration of western and traditional chinese medicine.

an example is the research on cancer of the alimentary canal. in the past, the project was dominated by a few bourgeois specialists. they did research behind closed doors and achieved little after many years in their laboratories. during the cultural revolution, the research workers moved to north china and started "open-door" research by working in co-operation with the masses and local barefoot doctors. they investigated 50 million people and, in a short time, gathered ample data on the cause, diagnosis, prevention and treatment of the disease.

the medical workers drew the conclusion: as we act upon chairman mao's directive "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas", we find our prospects become broader and broader. teng hsiao-ping wanted to reverse the verdict on the "ministry of health of urban overlords" and pull us back. we will never allow him to do so excl.

BAREFOOT DOCTORS

Educated Young People Become Barefoot Doctors in Southwest China Province

(NCNA-English Chengtu, May 21, 1976)

more than 35,900 middle school graduates who came from the cities to the rural areas of southwest china's szechwan province have become barefoot doctors. they have made a big contribution to the improvement of medical conditions in the countryside.

these young people are trained as barefoot doctors in courses organized by doctors of the health departments of various counties. the szechwan medical college, the chungking medical college and chengtu college of traditional chinese medicine run correspondence courses for training barefoot doctors and also send teachers and students to make regular rounds at villages where they run short courses to raise the competence of these young people.

these barefoot doctors are now able to deal with local common and recurrent diseases. some can perform minor operations. they are known for serving the poor and lower-middle peasants wholeheartedly, without caring for pay or working conditions.

shen hsiao-chuan, a middle school student in chungking, came to settle in the yilung mountain area in the northern part of the province, in the spring of 1969. he saw that medical conditions there had much improved since liberation but there was still no orthopaedic surgeon. local peasants suffering from bone fractures or dislocation of joint had to go more than 50 kilometres to the county hospital to see an orthopedic doctor. shen decided to study orthopaedics to serve the poor and lower middle peasants. he bought and studied with perseverance texts on orthopedics while learning from the experienced medical practitioners and herb growers. he used chickens, ducks and rabbits for his experimental work. in order to treat poor and lower-middle peasants at low cost, he collected medicinal herbs in the hills and made the preparations himself. carrying his medical kit, he travels from village to village in all weathers and regardless of distance to treat his patients. he has handled about 600 sick cases of fractures, dislocations and other bone injuries.

huang shu-chun, who became a barefoot doctor on may 1971 in the chanchi commune of chiangyu county, has proved a dedicated servant of the poor and lower-middle peasants, bringing them medical care and treatment without thought of working conditions or pay. but a

bourgeois-minded practitioner, who had opened a private clinic before liberation, told her: "such work is lowly". this practitioner regarded his technique as "capital" and asked for many work-points and extra pay whenever he treated peasant patients. acting upon chairman mao's teaching, huang shu-chun struggled against his errors and persisted in criticizing revisionism and capitalism. once a poor peasant child went into convulsions. his breathing was blocked by phlegm and his life was in danger. huang shu-chun sucked phlegm from the child's mouth and attended the child with meticulous care for four days and nights until he was out of danger.

young barefoot doctors in liangping county removed a teratoma weighing 5 kilogrammes for a poor peasant woman and a 10-kilogramme ovarian cyst for another peasant woman.

ROLLING STOCK

Cultural Revolution Motivates Production at Peking Rolling Stock Plant

(NCNA-English Peking, May 21, 1976)

workers of the "february 7" rolling stock plant in peking are studying again the may 16, 1966 circular of the central committee of the chinese communist party as they celebrate the tenth anniversary of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

looking back at their experiences over the past decade, they hail the cultural revolution and are deepening their criticism of teng hsiao-ping's revisionist line.

at present, the mass movement to repudiate teng hsiao-ping's crime of trying to reverse correct verdicts and restore capitalism is going on in every workshop and every work shift in the plant. the workers' contingent of activists in the study of revolutionary theory is engaged in studying works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works and writing articles criticizing teng hsiao-ping's reactionary crimes.

the leading bodies at all levels, comprising veteran, middle aged and young cadres, are taking the lead in the study and criticism and in grasping revolution and promoting production. they are determined to beat back the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts by achievements in revolution and production.

the plant repaired twice as many freight wagons last year as in the peak year before the cultural revolution. for 74 years the plant could only repair steam engines. beginning last year, it engaged in serial production of internal combustion engine of great horsepower. it has fulfilled state production plans every month this year. a newly completed peking-type internal combustion engine from the plant has just completed a round trip from peking to kwangchow and back, towing a full load of passenger cars. it achieved safe running and arrived at every station punctually throughout the 5,000-kilometre trip.

the workers point out that these facts are an indication that the cultural revolution is a great motive force for developing the social productive forces in china.

founded in 1901, the "february 7" rolling stock plant was dominated by imperialism, feudal warlords and the kuomintang reactionaries before liberation. it became a people's enterprise after liberation. however, because of liu shao-chi's revisionist line the plant's former leadership ran the enterprise in a revisionist way. this restricted the workers' enthusiasm for socialism and production developed slowly.

in the cultural revolution, the workers rebelled against the capitalist-roaders with the help commanders and fighters of a people's liberation army unit supporting the revolutionary left in the plant. leading bodies at all levels, comprising veteran, middle aged and young cadres were set up by taking in cultural revolution activists from among the workers and cadres at the grassroots level. this ensures that the power of leadership in the plant is in the hands of the proletariat.

the leadership has since then conscientiously implemented chairman mao's revolutionary line, put proletarian politics in command and taken class struggle as the key link. it has led the workers in studying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and criticizing revisionism and the bourgeoisie. by relying on the working class in running the plant, it has enabled the plant to make new progress in both revolution and production.

the plant party committee has adhered to putting proletarian politics in command and the study of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought above all other work. this has armed the leading bodies at various levels and the workers with revolutionary theory. now the number of spare-time study groups sponsored by the workers themselves totals over 200 and the number of theoretical study activists, over 800. they are a backbone force in the struggle.

recounting their past struggle against the capitalist-roaders, the workers studied chairman mao's important instruction: "you are making the socialist revolution, and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. it is right in the communist party -- those in power taking the capitalist road. the capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road." this has helped them see more clearly that the main target of the socialist revolution is those party persons in power taking the capitalist road. the proletariat must be good at recognizing the capitalist-roaders, expose their deceptive features and wage a protracted struggle against them.

in putting proletarian politics in command it is essential to rely whole-heartedly on the workers. the plant, however, pushed liu shao-chi's revisionist line before the great cultural revolution. the workers were regarded as wage labourers and the lure of material incentives and "bonuses in command" was widely practised. there were 66 kinds of "bonuses" under 21 categories. as a consequence the development of production was held back.

after taking over the leadership of the plant, the proletariat criticized the vilifications by liu shao-chi and lin piao of the workers and the various leading bodies have placed their whole-hearted reliance on the workers. major issues on both revolution and production are now discussed by the workers, whose representatives are taking part in running and transforming plant management. leading cadres at various levels study and work alongside the workers and respect their creativeness. this has greatly enhanced the workers' enthusiasm for building socialism.

in 1958, workers of the plant put forward the suggestion that they themselves design and produce high powered diesel locomotives. but, due to the interference of liu shao-chi's revisionist line, they were charged with "craving something high and out of reach". in the cultural revolution, the support-the-left armymen and the new leadership of the plant warmly supported the workers' suggestion. a three-in-one group made up of leading cadres, technicians and workers, with the workers as the main force, was set up in 1968. the group faced a host of technical problems in undertaking production of such diesel locomotives in a plant originally devoted to the repair of steam locomotives. but the workers displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and tackled the problems. they succeeded in turning out the diesel locomotive in 21 months. the state has assessed it as up to the designed quality standard.

AFFORESTATION

Spring Afforestation in Full Swing in North China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 21, 1976)

a mass spring afforestation campaign is going full steam ahead in the cities and countryside of north china as part of the concentrated effort to remake nature in this area.

a mid-april survey showed that honan province and regions in shansi, hopei, kansu and liaoning provinces had fulfilled or overfulfilled their yearly afforestation targets. big increases in afforested areas were registered in the municipalities of tientsin and peking and in ningsia hui autonomous region, as compared with the same period last year.

the party organizations at various levels take afforestation as an important task in farmland capital construction and have carried out unified planning, management and distribution of the labour force in transforming mountains, controlling water, improving farmland, afforesting and building roads. as a result, the afforested areas on the plains of honan, hopei, shantung and shansi provinces have been greatly expanded, speeding the creation of shelterbelts in those regions of china's northeast and northwest which have seriously suffered from sandstorms and soil erosion.

in the various places leading cadres, including county party secretaries, are taking an active part in planting trees.

many people's communes and schools have set up forestry farms and educated youths have vied with each other in going into the mountains to help establish them. mass scientific research in afforestation is growing apace in the countryside.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BRAZIL

NPC Vice Chairman Yao Lien-wei Meets Brazilian Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, May 21, 1976)

yao lien-wei, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, met and had a friendly talk this afternoon with deputy of the federative republic of brazil adriano jose valente and his wife.

brazilian ambassador to china aluizio napoleao was present on the occasion.

on hand were hsieh li, leading member of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and chen teh-ho, deputy director of the department of american and oceanian affairs under the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chinese Film "Breaking with Old Ideas" Shown in Paris

(NCNA-English Paris, May 20, 1976)

the chinese film "breaking with old ideas" was shown here this evening at a film soiree sponsored by the france-china friendship society.

over 4,000 people including workers, students and women, cherishing friendly feelings towards the chinese people, saw the film which describes the struggle between the two lines on the educational front in china. the soiree proceeded in a warm atmosphere and amidst repeated applause.

a discussion was held after the show. it was presided over by madame marchisio, secretary-general of the society. some friendly personages who had visited china gave an account of the achievements of the great revolution in education in china they had witnessed and the struggle now being victoriously waged by the chinese people to repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, and to criticize teng hsiao-ping's revisionist line.

CHINA AND IRAN

Chinese Geophysics Study Group Leaves Peking for Iran

(NCNA-English Peking, May 21, 1976)

a geophysics study group of the chinese academy of sciences left here for a friendly visit to iran by air today. the group is led by ku kung-hsu, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the institute of geophysics under the chinese academy of sciences.

it was seen off at the airport by leading members of chinese departments concerned wu tsao-wen, chu feng-hsi and su ti-yuan.

djavad rajabzadeh, minister-counsellor of the iranian embassy here, was present.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese People's Insurance Company Delegation Concludes Visit to Japan

(NCNA-English Tokyo, May 21, 1976)

the delegation of the people's insurance company of china led by sun kuo-hua, deputy general manager of the company, left here for home today after concluding a friendly visit to japan.

during its stay in the country, the chinese delegation had friendly contacts with japanese from the insurance trade and exchanged views with them on the business.

on may 10, japanese finance minister masayoshi ohira received the delegation and had a friendly talk with them.

the chinese delegation arrived in japan on may 7 at the invitation of japan's association for the promotion of international trade.

Third Visiting Group of Kyu Yukai From Japan Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 21, 1976)

chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, met and feted all members of the third visiting group of kyu yukai from japan led by tokinori ryu this evening. they had a cordial and friendly talk.

present were leading members of departments concerned tsai hsiao and sun ping-hua.

the visiting group arrived in peking yesterday at the invitation of the china-japan friendship association.

Leader of China-Japan Friendship Association Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, May 21, 1976)

chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all members of the delegation of the kagawa prefecture assembly members' league for japan-china friendship led by keiji maeda with hidenobu nakanishi as its secretary general.

since arriving in peking on may 17, the delegation has visited peking university, a kindergarten, the museum of chinese history and the art handicraft factory and toured places of historical interest.

the delegation will visit talien, shenyang, shanghai and other chinese cities before going home.

Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Meets Japanese Japanese Government Delegation on Silk Trade Negotiation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 22, 1976)

chai shu-fan, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with all members of a japanese government delegation on silk trade negotiations. leader of the delegation is teruji akiyama, minister of the japanese embassy in peking.

All-China Sports Federation President Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, May 22, 1976)

chao cheng-hung, president of the all-china sports federation, met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with dosin soo, leader of the friendship delegation of the japanese shiolingekenpo council, and all members of the delegation.

present at the meeting was ni chih-chin, leading member of a department concerned.

the delegation will leave peking for home tomorrow. during their stay in china, the japanese friends toured peking, harbin, changchun and shenyang where they were accorded a welcome by the local people.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Grain Storage Study Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 21, 1976)

the pakistan grain storage study delegation led by chaudhry shaukat ali, joint secretary of planning and development division of the ministry of finance, planning and economic affairs, wound up its visit to china and left here for home by air today.

the study delegation arrived in peking on may 9. an fa-chien, chinese vice-minister of commerce, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all members of the study delegation. while in china, the study delegation inspected grain and cotton storage facilities in peking and shanghai and visited an industrial exhibition, a people's commune and places of historical interest. the pakistan guests also made a special trip to the tachai production brigade, shansi province.

CHINA AND SINGAPORE

Prime Minister Lee Kuan yew and Other Distinguished Singapore Guests in Kweilin

(NCNA-English Nanning, May 21, 1976)

lee kuan yew, prime minister of the republic of singapore, mrs. lee and the other distinguished guests from singapore had a boat excursion on the lichiang river in kweilin today.

travelling by yacht, the distinguished guests enjoyed the beautiful and unique landscape along the lichiang river in the company of chung hsi-tung, chinese vice-foreign minister; liu chung-kuei, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, and chung feng, chairman of the kweilin city revolutionary committee.

Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew Visits Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, May 22, 1976)

lee kuan yew, prime minister of the republic of singapore, mrs. lee and the good-will delegation he is leading arrived here from kweilin by special plane this morning in the company of chinese vice-foreign minister chung hsi-tung.

the distinguished singapore guests were given a warm welcome at the airport by lin li-ming, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; chiao lin-yi, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and chairman of the kwangchow city revolutionary committee; liang hsiu-chen, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and lo fan-chun, vice-chairman of the city revolutionary committee, as well as over 1,500 local people.

as prime minister and mrs. lee and the other honoured guests from singapore alighted from the plane, youngsters gathered there presented joyous dances while the other welcomers waved colourful ribbons to express their friendly sentiments for the distinguished guests. prime minister lee kuan yew waved to the people repeatedly in acknowledgement.

the provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet in honour of prime minister and mrs. lee and the other distinguished guests from singapore this evening. in his toast at the banquet, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee lin li-ming said, the distinguished singapore guests' visit to china has

made a new contribution to the strengthening of the friendship between the people of china and singapore and the development of the friendly relations between the two countries. like people in other parts of china, he said, the people in kwangtung are conscientiously implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line in foreign affairs and they resolutely support the singapore people in their just struggle to defend national independence and state sovereignty.

prime minister lee kuan yew said in his toast that the two weeks he and his party have spent in china are very instructive. all members of the delegation have been deeply impressed by the hard work of the chinese people, he said, adding that he would bring back this great experience to singapore. the way china solves its problem self-reliantly will remain in his memory, he said. he also expressed the wish that the friendship between the people of singapore and china and the mutual understanding between the two countries will be enhanced.

after the banquet the distinguished guests attended a soiree at which they were entertained with a programme of acrobatics and music.

the distinguished guests from singapore also visited the exhibition hall of the chinese export commodities fair and took a drive around the city.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Sino-Soviet Agreement on Goods Exchange and Payments for 1976 Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 21, 1976)

an agreement on goods exchange and payments for 1976 between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the union of soviet socialist republics was signed here today.

chen chieh, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and i.t. grishin, leader of the soviet government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, signed the document on behalf of their respective governments.

chinese minister of foreign trade li chiang attended the signing ceremony. prior to the ceremony, he met with i.t. grishin, leader of the soviet government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, and members of the soviet government trade delegation he is leading.

attending the signing ceremony on the chinese side were li shu-chien, deputy department director of the ministry of foreign trade, and tung chun-min, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy in the soviet union; on the soviet side were v.s. tolstikov, soviet ambassador to china; m.a. kiselyov, deputy leader of the soviet government trade delegation, and y.n. arkhangelsky, trade representative of the soviet union in peking.

later, vice-minister chen chieh hosted a banquet in honour of the soviet delegation.

vice-minister grishin arrived here today.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Sudanese Minister Receives Chinese Art Troupe

(NCNA-English Khartoum, May 21, 1976)

sudanese minister for culture and information bona malwal received here this morning yin cheng-chun, leader, shen shen, deputy leader, and representatives of the artists of the visiting chinese art troupe.

minister malwal extended, on behalf of president gaafar mohamed nimeri and the sudanese people, a warm welcome to the chinese artists and had a friendly talk with them.

present on the occasion was chinese ambassador chang yueh.

yesterday evening, the sudanese folklore troupe and the sudanese acrobatic troupe gave a joint special performance in honour of the chinese art troupe.

after the performance, a dinner party was given by director of the cultural department of the sudanese ministry of culture and information mohamed abdel hay in honour of the chinese guests.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Delegation of Association of German Industry from Federal Republic Leaves Peking for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Peking, May 21, 1976)

the delegation of the association of german industry from the federal republic of germany led by hans-gunther sohl, president of the association, wound up its visit in peking and left here for kwangchow by air today before going home.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by hsiao fang-chou, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

present were also minister-counsellor of the embassy of the federal republic of germany in peking gerd berendonck and the embassy's commercial counsellor tobias tafel.

Guests from Federal Republic of Germany Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 22, 1976)

ting hsueh-sung, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, this evening met and feted a delegation of the german-chinese friendship society of the federal republic of germany led by elo baumberger, president of the society, they had a friendly conversation.

the delegation arrived here yesterday for a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. it will visit peking, taching, harbin, shenyang, anshan, shanghai and kwangchow before returning home.

CHINA AND SUPERPOWERS

Commentary by NCNA Correspondent: Superpowers Desperately Cling to Old Economic Order

(NCNA-English Peking, May 21, 1976)

delegates of the soviet union and the united states to the 4th session of the u.n. conference on trade and development (unctad) in nairobi have dished up their proposals. one of them calls for setting up "an international resources bank", and the other is entitled a "specific programme of action". though different from each other in names, they are both designed to maintain the old international economic order.

the countries and peoples of the third world have, in the past few years, waged resolute struggles against the exploitation, plunder and control by the imperialists, especially the superpowers, and their attempts to shift the burden of economic crisis onto others and have put forward a series of reasonable proposals for the establishment of a new international economic order.

one of the principal proposals the developing countries have upheld since the sixth special session of the u.n. general assembly, is the integrated commodity programme, which remains a major issue in the struggle at the present session. it offers a comprehensive solution to the problems of the developing countries in their trade of primary products such as industrial crops, minerals, fuels and foodstuffs. apart from the third world countries, a number of the second world countries have also declared support for this programme at the nairobi conference.

the focal point of the struggle between the third world and the two superpowers remains to be that one side stands for a comprehensive solution and an international guarantee and the other side still favours the old case-by-case approach and traditional bilateral agreements. in short, it is a question of being for or against a comprehensive solution. another problem at issue is about debts. the third world countries also demand a comprehensive approach to debt alleviation and cancellation.

changing its old tactics of wielding the stick alone, the u.s. delegate proposed to set up "an international resources bank" to counter the integrated commodity programme and a comprehensive approach to the debt problem. as the third world countries see it, the american proposal is aimed, first of all, at preventing any change to the old order, that is, refusing to guarantee the economic interests of the developing countries so as to continue to defend the monopoly capitalists' interests of investment. it is also intended to maintain the u.s. position as an overlord, for the proposed resources bank is regarded as a club of the rich under its control.

the delegates of the other superpower the soviet union continued to play the tactics of sham support and real opposition to the third world proposals at the meeting. while striking up the old tune about "detente" and "disarmament", they made a big fantare about the experience of their neo-colonialist "international devision of labour" and "the council for mutual economic assistance". they also alleged that the soviet revisionists "bear no responsibility" for the difficulties confronted by the developing countries. meanwhile, a soviet delegate trotted out a so-called "specific programme of action". the first clause of the programme is about the signing of long-term trade agreements the soviet union has long advocated. at a group meeting, a soviet delegate dished up a document on the ways and means to promote "the normal development of the world market for commodities", which still insists on "bilateral approach" to "individual commodity".

the third world countries demand the comprehensive solution to commodities whereas the two superpowers insist in fact on the "bilateral approach" to "individual commodity" although their delegates presented the problem with different wording.

what kind of stuff after all are the soviet revisionists' "long term" agreements? they are in essence "long term" guarantees for plundering the third world of its raw materials, for dumping manufactures on the third world markets and for binding the third world countries hand and foot with onerous terms of trade.

what are the soviet revisionists' terms of trade with the third world countries? by widening "the scissors difference" between the prices of industrial and agricultural products through buying cheap and selling dear, the soviet revisionists are even more greedy than the old-line imperialists. it is reported that in soviet-indian trade, the prices of soviet commodities are generally 20 to 30 per cent, and in some cases 200 per cent, higher than those in the world market; while the prices of indian goods are 20 to 30 per cent lower than those in the world market. the "hindustan standard" complained in october 1973 that from 1972 to 1973, the russians paid only 75 rupees for a kilo of indian woolen knitwear. although the wool price had shot up five times in the world market, they refused to pay even 85 rupees for each kilo.

on the debt issue, the two superpowers echoed each other in trying to counter the third world demand for a comprehensive approach with a bilateral approach to the issue. a soviet delegate alleged that "any debt decision must take into consideration the different credit system of the socialist countries (meaning soviet social-

imperialism)". what is the difference? the difference is that the soviet union demands of the debtors various privileges and exploits them through loans at a high rate of interest. it even encroaches upon the sovereignty of other countries, wants to establish military bases there, interferes ruthlessly in their internal affairs and deters the debtor countries at will by demanding debt repayment and interest. the soviet revisionists have supplied india with 1,940 million u.s. dollars in loans since 1954. but the debt repayments are estimated at 565.7 per cent of the loans. people well remember how the soviet revisionists pressed egypt hard for debt repayment and interest recently. all this indicates that social-imperialist usury is even more ruthless than the high-interest credit of old imperialism.

lenin said: "an essential feature of imperialism is the rivalry between several great powers in the striving for hegemony." the rivalry for hegemony in the international economic field is a part of the contention between the two superpowers for world hegemony. taking advantage of the decline of the other superpower, social-imperialism has stretched its tentacles to every corner of the world to expand its spheres of influence in an attempt to re-divide the world. its "socialist" label can hardly cover up its evil intention of defending the old economic order of social-imperialism.

the essence of the "specific programme of action" proposed by soviet social-imperialism is threefold: antagonizing the reasonable suggestions proposed by the third world countries; whitewashing and protecting its system of exploitation; and urging the developing countries to fight together with it against the other superpower in order to expand its own colonialist system.

in a word, both the u.s.-proposed "international resources bank" and the soviet-proposed "specific programme of action" show that the two superpowers are stubborn defenders of the old international economic order and arch saboteurs of a new one. but the tricks they have played will inevitably fail ignominiously in face of the united anti-hegemonic struggle waged by the countries and people of the third world.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

Tsou Ching-meng Leaves Peking for World Meteorological Organization Executive Committee Session

(NCNA-English Peking, May 21, 1976)

tsou ching-meng, leading member of the central meteorological bureau of china, and his party left here for geneva by air today to attend the 28th session of the executive committee of the world meteorological organization.

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CRITICISM OF "WATER MARGIN"

On "the Chamber of Assembly for Justice Is Now Changed to the Hall of Loyalty and Justice"

- an important characteristic of ancient and contemporary capitulationists as viewed from Sung Chiang

by

Fang Jun (方润) and Wen Hsiao (闻啸)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 13, 1976)

In his important instruction on the criticism and discussion of Water Margin, Chairman Mao pointed out: "Sung Chiang pushed capitulationism, practices revisionism, changes Ch'ao's Chamber of Assembly for Justice to the Hall of Loyalty and Justice, and accepts the offer of amnesty and enlistment." In criticizing the revisionist program with "the three directives as the key link" concocted by Teng Hsiao-p'ing, Chairman Mao pointed out: "What! 'Take the three directives as the key link!' Stability and unity do not mean writing off class struggle; class struggle is the key link and everything else hinges on it."

We have studied these two important instructions of Chairman Mao's in the struggle for striking back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, and by means of dissecting Sung Chiang, criticizing Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party and comparing the two, we are able to recognize that, like Sung Chiang, Teng Hsiao-p'ing is in essence a capitulationist who practices revisionism. The crucial problem of Sung Chiang's capitulation and practice of revisionism lies in "changing Chao's Chamber of Assembly for Justice to the Hall of Loyalty and Justice." The basic problem of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by Teng Hsiao-p'ing lies in replacing class struggle as the key link with "taking the three

directives as the key link." An analytical comparison of the two will enable us to see that an important characteristic of ancient and contemporary capitulationists who practice revisionism is to confuse the class boundary, obliterate the principled differences and tamper with the program and line.

The reason that this image of Sung Chiang makes a very good teacher by negative example lies in his vivid embodiment of this important characteristic of a capitulationist. People who read the chapter about Sung Chiang's first becoming the head of the mountain stronghold in the Water Margin will be able to discover that after Sung Chiang usurped power at Liangshan following the death of Ch'ao Kai, he on the one hand said, "I will occupy this post as a matter of expediency," but on the other hand, he hurriedly declared that "the Chamber of Assembly for Justice is now changed to the Hall of Loyalty and Justice." By changing "assembly for justice" to "loyalty and justice," Sung Chiang had, from the character and target of the revolution, tampered with Ch'ao Kai's political line. The changing of a single character actually changed Ch'ao Kai's call for assembly for justice with one heart to rival the great Sung emperor to opposition to corrupt officials only but serving the emperor with utter loyalty, thus burying this vigorous and dynamic peasant uprising.

Marxism tells us that we must firmly grasp the facts of class identification in society and the facts of changes in the form of class domination, regard them as basic guiding clues, and use this concept to analyze all social problems.

In 1939, when criticizing Right-opportunism during the period of democratic revolution, Chairman Mao pointed out: "It is necessary to combat this error of identifying the program, policy, ideology, practice, etc., of the proletariat with those of the bourgeoisie, and neglecting the differences in principle between them." In 1957, when criticizing modern revisionism, Chairman Mao again pointed out: "The revisionists deny the differences between socialism and capitalism, between the dictatorship of the proletariat and the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. What they advocate is in fact not the socialist line but the capitalist line."

Using this principle to analyze the words and deeds of Teng Hsiao-p'ing and comparing them with the changing of the name of Chamber of Assembly for Justice to Hall of Loyalty and Justice by the ancient capitulationist Sung Chiang, we see more clearly the reactionary essence of "taking the three directives as the key link." The facts have time and again proved that capitulationists always make every effort to conform to the needs of the reactionaries and national enemies, and obliterate class struggle from programs and slogans.

Sung Chiang changed the name of Chamber of Assembly for Justice to Hall of Loyalty and Justice, to conform to the need of the feudal emperor of the Sung Dynasty and eventually destroyed the Liangshan insurgent forces. Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist program with "the three directives as the key link" meeting is for the needs of the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party, and is his political program for reversing verdicts and restoring capitalism. By changing the name of Chamber of Assembly for Justice, Sung Chiang was bent

on taking the road of accepting amnesty and enlistment, and such class transcending affections as "carrying out the wishes of Heaven" and "assisting the state and bring peace to the people" were all peddled under the signboard of the "Hall of Loyalty and Justice." By "taking the three directives as the key link," Teng Hsiao-p'ing is bent on taking the capitalist road, and such trash as the theory of the dying out of class struggle and the theory of productive forces are peddled under the signboard of "taking the three directives as the key link. He advertises "everything for the four modernizations," that "white expertise is of advantage to the People's Republic of China," etc. This is still the same stuff as "white or black, any cat which catches mice is a good cat" diddeminated by him long ago.

Chairman Mao sharply pointed out: "This person does not grasp class struggle; he has never referred to this key link. Still his theme of 'white cat, black cat,' making no distinction between imperialism and Marxism." From Teng Hsiao-p'ing's theory of "white cat, black cat" to his "taking the three directives as the key link" all are the kind of revisionist trash which "fundamentally negates that the history of mankind over the past several thousand years has been one of class struggle, negates the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and negates the revolution made by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie and the exercise of dictatorship over the bourgeoisie" and had been criticized by Chairman Mao in the past. They are the capitulationist philosophy. This is the essence of the question.

From Sung Chiang's changing the name of Chamber of Assembly for Justice to Hall of Loyalty and Justice, we can also see this characteristic of the revisionists in obliterating the differences in principle between two major antagonistic classes is manifested not only in the aspect of tampering with the program and line, but also in the aspects of ideology and policy.

The practice of revolution calls for the grasping of public opinion and the practice of revisionism also calls for the grasping of public opinion.

Sung Chiang changed the name of Chamber of Assembly for Justice to Hall of Loyalty and Justice, and for the sake of changing the name to embody the character "loyalty," he went all out to publicize the theory of class conciliation and the idea of capitulation to the landlord class represented by the feudal emperor. Confucius advocated that "a prince should employ his minister according to the rules of propriety and ministers should serve their prince with faithfulness." Sung Chiang changed "assembly for justice" to "loyalty and justice" precisely for the purpose of confusing the differences in principle between the revolutionary ideology and the reactionary ideology and using the decadent ideology of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius to poison the masses and to extinguish the revolutionary spirit of the people. In one word, he wanted to subdue one's self and return to propriety. He advertised defending to the last man the old laws and institutions and observing the old system of ceremonial forms on every occasion. When Li K'uei called for resistance, he cursed at him saying, "Blackie, watch your manners" and wanted to have him beheaded. Even when he saw others shooting at wild geese, he also would talk at length about "benevolence, justice, propriety, wisdom and good faith."

Teng Hsiao-p'ing also started doing something on this question. The revisionist program with "the three directives as the key link" he cast forth is revisionist in that it runs completely counter to the basic theory and basic practice of taking class struggle as the key link. He propagated the theory of the dying out of class struggle and said, "How can we remind ourselves of class struggle every day?" He wanted to tamper with the basic line of the Party and was opposed to the class struggle waged by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie. Actually he boldly let the bourgeoisie represented by him to attack the proletariat. His ideological weapon for creating this kind of revisionist public opinion is also precisely the set of trash from the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius which Sung Chiang toyed with. However, the language used in his call was still to play the role of the "home-going contingent." What he called "home-going contingent" is actually a term in modern language for Confucius' "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" which sharply embodies his political demand for reversing verdicts and restoring capitalism. Teng Hsiao-p'ing has never referred to class struggle, and in the past, he had given verbal support to P'eng Te-huai who publicized "liberty, equality and fraternity" and "do not do to others what you do not want done to yourself." Now he again calls on the proletariat to give up class struggle and proletarian dictatorship. But he also says that "restoration" is "very good." Is this not precisely an attempt to impose bourgeois dictatorship over the proletariat and the broad masses of revolutionary people? His aim of creating revisionist public opinion is so clearly displayed right before the people.

Policies are based on differences in class relations. Those who confuse the principled divergence of class relations are bound to implement an erroneous policy that stands the relations between the enemy and ourselves and between right and wrong on their head. When the author of the Water Margin wrote about the usurpation of leadership at Liangshan by Sung Chiang and his stepping up the promotion of the revisionist line, seeing that Ch'ao Kai had been excluded from the 108 people, he wrote with a tone of satisfaction the following stanza: "Henceforth new orders are promulgated, and the distribution of men and acceptance of posts are carried out with reverence." What he called "new orders" were nothing but the series of revisionist policies pushed by Sung Chiang, and what he called "the distribution of men and acceptance of posts are carried out with reverence" meant but the giving of important posts to those "loyal and just" recruited by Sung Chiang to form a capitulationist force for suppressing the revolutionaries so that revisionism could gain the upper hand at Liangshan.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing also inherited Sung Chiang's tactics, and in the name of "rectification" he attempted to help the unrepentant capitalist-roaders put together a sinister body for pushing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and for reversing verdicts and restoring capitalism. He used all means to exclude and attack the new forces and the masses of the people who dared to oppose revisionism. This fully revealed the reactionary essence of the capitulationists who only worried that they had not done enough to protect the reactionary class and to repress the revolutionary people. When carrying out policies representing the interests of the reactionaries, Teng Hsiao-p'ing also created a false image by pretending to "plead for the people." Actually he pushed a revisionist line and policies which basically ran counter to the

interests of the people. His stand is a bourgeois one, and he is a representative of the bourgeoisie who "temporarily" "seek shelter" within the revolutionary camp.

An important lesson that can also be drawn from Sung Chiang's changing the Chamber of Assembly for Justice to the Hall of Loyalty and Justice is that only by taking class struggle as the key link to discern others, to judge their class essence from their practical actions, and to distinguish the dividing line in principle could we avoid being hoodwinked by the people of Sung Chiang-type. Lenin pointed out: "The bourgeoisie has need for slaves like these, for they could win the confidence of a section of the people, and could, in the name of taking the reformist road, paint the features of the bourgeoisie with gold, cover up the eyes of the people with these words and bluster about the beauty and possibility of the reformist road, so that the people will separate themselves from the revolution." ("On the Task of the Third International," Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. XXIX, p. 465)

Practice is the criterion for testing truth. Sung Chiang won fame by cheating the world, enticed people to practice capitulation and obtained by fraud the confidence of a section of the peassant insurgents. Did he not have a nickname called "Sung the Just and Wise"? In class society, there is no "justice" that stands above the classes. His "justice and wisdom" happened to be an eclectic and middle-course posture. He blustered about the beauty of reform and capitulation, and thus shielded, he ate through the revoutionary cause of the people from within. For example, he said: "In future, after I go over to the imperial court, I will distinguish myself by meritorious service and rise to higher ranks, thus bringing glory to my brothers." He also said, "We are carrying out the wish of Heaven and have not molested the people. So when we are pardoned and offered amnesty and enlistment we should make concerted efforts to serve the state and leave a name in history. Won't that be beautiful? What he called "glory" and "beauty" here were precisely for confusing the dividing line between classes by calling black white, and embellishing capitulationism and reformism. Moreover, his action was for abolishing the revolutionary struggle of the insurgent peasants to overthrow the emperor and to oppose exploitation and oppression by the landlord class.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing also tried his utmost to assume the posture of "showing concern" for production and used the revisionist program of "taking the three directives as the key link" to deceive people. He also uttered many words of appeal, including "strengthening our socialist material base," etc. How could this be strengthened? His idea was that "we must not be afraid of talking about technology in command," that "our revolution also relies on material incentives," and that it is necessary to "cherish" and "praise" white expertise, etc. The revisionist program with "the three directives as the key link" brought forward by him smacked of "justice and wisdom." However, what he actually exhibited was an all-out effort to carry out capitalist restoration activities, and for this purpose, he made every effort to publicize the beauty of revisionism and to confuse the differences in principle. Is this not the same kind of stuff as Sung Chiang's who dangled the signboard of "justice and wisdom" but practiced fraudulent detals in capitulationism?

Once the ancient and contemporary capitulationist chieftains used the tactic of confusing class differences to hoist the black ensign, their activities to promote capitulationism and suppress the revolutionaries were bound to become more ferocious and make faster progress. After announcing that "the Chamber of Assembly for Justice is now changed to the Hall of Loyalty and Justice," Sung Chiang stepped up the tempo of capitulation, and the moment the deal with the imperial court was consummated, he at once divided up the gold, held a public sale and tore down the mountain stronghold. He even set fire to the memorial tablet of Ch'ao Kai, openly went to fight Fang La as a hired ruffian of the reactionary class.

The "Circular of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party" dated May 16, 1966 and drawn up under the personal supervision of Chairman Mao, profoundly pointed out, "Those representatives of the bourgeoisie who have sneaked into the Party, the government, the army and various spheres of culture are a bunch of counter-revolutionary revisionists. Once conditions are ripe, they will seize political power and turn the dictatorship of the proletariat into a dictatorship of the bourgeoisie."

Before the great cultural revolution, Teng Hsiao-p'ing ganged up with Liu Shao-ch'i to push the revisionist line in a vain attempt to turn the dictatorship of the proletariat into the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. The great proletarian cultural revolution smashed in succession the two bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, and Teng Hsiao-p'ing was criticized by the revolutionary people. In the storm, he pleaded guilty and promised that he would "never reverse the verdicts." However, after resuming office, he continued to push the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and tried to restore capitalism. The moment Teng Hsiao-p'ing's black ensign of "taking the three directives as the key link" was hoisted, the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts was very violent.

The important instruction on the criticism of Water Margin issued by Chairman Mao called upon the broad masses of the people to recognize the capitulationists and gave a stern warning to Teng Hsiao-p'ing. However, Teng Hsiao-p'ing insisted on taking the capitalist road, and resisted stubbornly the struggle for striking back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts with all ways and means until the handful of class enemies he represented, incited and protected, held up his black ensign and openly staged a premeditated, planned and organized counter-revolutionary riot at the T'ienanmen Square. This more than ever makes people see clearly the frenziedness of the modern capitulationists for restoring capitalism.

History and living reality tell people that capitulationists will not have the support of the people and "reversing verdicts goes against the wish of people." China today has the wise and brilliant leadership of the CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the support of millions of revolutionary people who have been steeled in the great cultural revolution, and they will never permit the capitalist restoration plot of Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the general representative of the bourgeoisie, to be fulfilled or the counter-revolutionaries to resort to violence. Under the mailed fist of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the counter-revolutionary riot at the T'ienanmen Square was rapidly crushed. The

timely as well as brilliant and wise resolution passed by the CCP Central Committee dismissing Teng Hsiao-p'ing from all posts both inside and outside the Party gladdened the hearts of the people. Teng Hsiao-p'ing was submerged in the raging torrents of revolutionary mass criticism of the whole Party, the whole army and the people of the whole country.

The great struggle for deepening the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing and striking back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts has whipped up a new surging tide, but we must still make continued efforts to thoroughly criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist line. Capitulationists will still appear in subsequent struggles, and we must constantly raise our ability to recognize them. We must more properly integrate the deepening of the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing with the continued criticism of Water Margin. We must thoroughly dissect his deceptiveness and reactionary nature in following the trick of changing the chamber of Assembly for Justice to the Hall of LOyalty and Justice and to cast forth the revisionist program with "the three instructions as the key link." We must deepen our understanding of the great significance of drawing a dividing line between the principled differences of the two major antagonistic classes toward recognizing and triumphing over the capitulationists and revisionism, more consciously take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the basic line of the Party, and carry the struggle for striking back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts through to the end.

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Identical Fraudulent Conversions

by

Yao Chün-hui (姚軍輝) of a certain PLA unit

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 13, 1976)

At Liangshan, upon the death of Ch'ao Kai, Sung Chiang hurriedly changed Ch'ao's Chamber of Assembly for Justice to Hall of Loyalty and Justice. This change revised the line of revolution and insurrection of the Liangshan peasant insurgent army into a capitulationist line. When Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party of today, resumed office, he negated taking class struggle as the key link and plotted to cast forth the revisionist program with "the three directives as the key link" for use as his reactionary ensign for whipping up a Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts and restoring capitalism. The despicable tactics of the ancient capitulationist and the modern capitalist-roader to distort and tamper with revolutionary slogans achieve the same result by different means and concur without prior consultation.

Lenin pointed out: "At the present time, the bourgeoisie and the opportunists within the working-class movement concur in this 'doctoring' of Marxism. They omit, obliterate and distort the revolutionary side of this teaching, its revolutionary soul. They push to the foreground and extol what is or seems acceptable to the bourgeoisie." ("The State and Revolution," Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. III, p. 174) Revisionists of all times in all countries all employ such tactics to revise the theory of revolution and strangulate the revolutionary movement.

Why was it necessary for the ancient capitulationist Sung Chiang change the name of "Chamber of Assembly for Justice" to "Hall of Loyalty and Justice"? Because "assembly for justice" was the concentrated embodiment of the line of revolution and insurrection of the Liangshan peasant insurgent army. "Assembly for justice" called for waging of class struggle, rebellion against the feudal ruling class, "carrying the war to the Eastern capital to seize the throne from that bird" and "rivalry to the emperor of Great Sung." Many deeply oppressed and exploited poor and lower-middle peasants came forward to assemble at the "Chamber of Assembly for Justice," and many contingents of insurgent forces converged there to attack the reactionary ruling class. Sung Chiang advertised "loyalty to the sovereign and protection of justice"; this was the core of his capitulationist line. "Loyalty to the sovereign and protection of justice" called for pledge of allegiance to the emperor -- the head of the reactionary feudal ruling class, and protecting the tottering reactionary rule and the spiritual shackles of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. To tell the truth, this meant abolishing class struggle, practicing class capitulation and betraying the peasant revolution. It can be seen that this change from "Chamber of Assembly for Justice" to "Hall of Loyalty and Justice" served to obliterate class struggle, revise the correct line of the peasant insurgent army and finally lead this great insurgent army onto the road of destruction.

Why is it necessary for Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the arch capitalist-roader within the Party, to concoct the revisionist program with "the three directives

as the key link"? The core of the basic line formulated by Chairman Mao for our Party is to take class struggle as the key link and persist in exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie and continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. The capitalist-roaders or the bourgeoisie within the Party are the principal target of the revolution. Therefore, Teng Hsiao-p'ing is very hostile to the Party's basic line with class struggle as the key link. He thinks of all ways to abolish this key link of class struggle and to tamper with the basic line of the Party with eclectic tactics. Under this ensign of "taking the three directives as the key link" he has whipped up a gust of Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts for counter-attacking the proletariat in revenge, reversing the verdicts of the great cultural revolution, settling accounts with the great cultural revolution and negating the socialist new things in a vain attempt to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism.

Changing the name of "Chamber of Assembly for Justice" to "Hall of Loyalty and Justice" and changing the taking of class struggle as the key link to "taking the three directives as the key link" are both for effecting a "fraudulent conversion" of the core and quintessence, for negating class struggle and aftering the revolutionary slogan into "what is acceptable or seems to be acceptable" to the reactionary class.

Lenin pointed out: "It is not by evading the class struggle that the proletariat expects to find its salvation, but by developing it, by extending its scope, its consciousness, organization, and resoluteness." ("Two Tactics of Social-Democracy in the Democratic Revolution," Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. I, p. 600) With this powerful weapon of class struggle firmly grasped, the oppressed people can score a victory. We must always bear firmly in mind this great teaching that "class struggle is the key and everything else hinges on it," thoroughly criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist program with "the three directives as the key link" and carry through to the end the great struggle for striking back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts.

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The "Double Ninth Festival" and the "Ch'ing Ming Festival"

by

Ch'i Hsin (齐欣)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 13, 1976)

Under the condition that the road of going in the opposite direction is blocked and deception no longer works, those practicing revisionism have to look for an opportunity and find an excuse to stir up trouble, so as to make a breakthrough and achieve their purposes. Even the ancient customs of enjoying the sight of chrysanthemum on the Double Ninth Festival and of visiting tombs of ancestors at Ch'ing Ming have also been utilized by ancient and contemporary capitulationists.

Versed in the art of capitulation and for the sake of realizing his scheme of capitulating to the imperial court through accepting the offer of amnesty and enlistment, Sung Chiang made a series of carefully laid plans after going to Liangshan. After he usurped power, changed the line and carried out a "major reshuffle in the seating order of the leaders," he put together a capitulationist clique. He could be described as ready in all respects for capitulation and had only to wait for the offer of "amnesty and enlistment."

Therefore, taking advantage of the Double Ninth Festival, he held a "chrysanthemum meeting." He "recalled all the brothers, no matter how far away they were, back to the mountain stronghold for the feast." When everybody "was in good cheer and jovial, and merry-making was at its height," he suddenly launched a surprise attack. Pretending to be "under the effect of alcohol," he composed a counter-revolutionary poem containing the words, "I hope that the emperor will satisfy us by issuing at an early date an imperial edict to offer us amnesty and enlistment." He also instructed his confidant to read it aloud before the gathering.

This counter-revolutionary poem immediately led to violent opposition from the revolutionaries. Wu Sung shouted: "This dampens the spirit of the brothers." Glaring with anger, Li K'uei shouted on the one hand, "To hell with amnesty," and on the other hand "overturned the table with a single knick, thereby smashing everything." Lu Chih-shen also shouted: "Amnesty will not solve anything" and wanted to break away. At that time, taking advantage of his "drunkenness" Sung Chiang barked the order that Li K'uei be "taken out and executed" so as to cow and repress the revolutionaries. Those "in mental rapport" with him quickly rushed forward, and "fell on their knees to beg for mercy." Thereupon, Sung Chiang "sobered up and suddenly turned compassionate." He actually was able to "shed a few tears," and after making a speech claiming that "the present emperor is most holy and wise," he still came to the conclusion that "I only hope for an early offer of amnesty and enlistment with no other intention." The gang of "people" again quickly expressed "their gratitude." By means of this display of severity coupled with leniency and coercion mixed with deceit, he eventually rammed through his proposal for "accepting amnesty and enlistment."

During the Ch'ing Ming Festival of this year at the summons of Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the "masses" who "hoped to change the status quo" finally "steeled their hearts" and leaped out to give a disgusting demonstration at the T'ienanmen Square venerated by millions of people. They recited poems, made speeches and frenziedly attack our great leader Chairman Mao and the CCP Central Committee. They played up Teng Hsiao-p'ing and tried to push him to power. They set things on fire, beat up people,and ran wild for a while. They thought that they could thus intimidate the proletariat and the broad masses of revolutionary people into accepting their counter-revolutionary restoration program. Naturally, when the mailed fist of the proletariat struck, the noisy counter-revolutionary clamors of this band of clowns turned at once into pitiful cries, and the dust they stirred up vanished in a trice like smoke into thin air. The T'ienanmen Square is still the bright universe of the proletariat.

Naturally, because the counter-revolutionary political incident at the T'ienanmen Square and Sung Chiang's "chrysanthemum meeting" took place at different period and under different conditions and their concrete contents were different, the results were also different. However, they bore a startling resemblance in being premeditated, planned and organized, in taking advantage of an opportunity to make trouble and in stirring up counter-revolutionary political incidents. Furthermore, the organizers of the former was a notch above Sung Chiang. The time they chose was the Ch'ing Ming Festival which, compared with the Double Ninth Festival chosen by Sung Chiang, could more easily excite the feelings of the people. Their pretext of "mourning Premier Chou En-lai" was even more easy to "capitalize on" than Sung Chiang's "enjoying the sight of chrysanthemum" and "drinking." The site chosen was the T'ienanmen Square in Peking which was better suited for expanding the situation than Sung Chiang's "Hall of Loyalty and Justice." Their so-called "the day modernization in four fields is realized" could more easily beguile the hearts of the people than Sung Chiang's "early offer of amnesty and enlistment." They concocted various political rumors as well as reactionary leaflets, poems and speeches well in advance, carried concealed murderous daggers, recited poems, man-handled people and committed arson. The precision of their planning, the secrecy of their organization, the length of their scheming and the ingenuity of their tactics surpassed Sung Chiang's "chrysanthemum meeting" in every respect.

However, they were unable to score a temporary success like Sung Chiang, but were totally defeated. The fundamental reason is that the periods are different and so are the conditions. We have the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, a powerful dictatorship of the proletariat and millions of people determined to continue the revolution and oppose restoration and regression. The handful of counter-revolutionaries who leaped out to make trouble could only expose themselves and meet a resolute counter-attack from the dictatorship of the proletariat. The premeditated, planned and organized incident they frenziedly stirred up to make trouble not only could not help them realize their scheme, but on the contrary made people see more clearly Teng Hsiao-p'ing's reactionary class essence. People nave seen that the "masses" of Teng Hsiao-p'ing are actually a handful of counter-revolutionaries, reactionary men of letters with a flair for writing and vicious desperadoes. Teng Hsiao-p'ing put up stubborn resistance with his back to the wall precisely because he believed that he still had the support of this gang of people. This gang of rioters fearlessly showed their hatred for the proletariat and the socialist revolution precisely because they felt that they had Teng Hsiao-p'ing as their backstage boss inside the Party. The counter-revolutionary

political incident at the T'ienanmen Square was the "12th grade typhoon" Teng Hsiao-p'ing earnestly looked forward to, and the person calling the tune was precisely Teng Hsiao-p'ing.

Ten years ago, Chairman Mao pointed out: "If the rightists stage an anti-communist coup d'etat in China, I am sure they will know no peace either and their rule will most probably be short-lived because it will not be tolerated by the revolutionaries, who represent the interests of the people making up more than 90 percent of the population." Is not the immediate disintegration of this handful of counter-revolutionaries under the mailed fist of the dictatorship of the proletariat another vivid proof that the revolutionary people will definitely not tolerate any counter-revolutionary coup d'etat staged by the rightists?

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CRITICISM OF TENG HSIAO-P'ING

The Bankruptcy of Counter-Revolutionary "Rumor-Mongers"

by

Kung-yeh Ping (公冶平)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 8, 1976)

During the present new high tide of penetrating criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing, repelling the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts and tracking down counter-revolutionaries, the use of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought to seriously dissect the counter-revolutionary political rumors spread by Teng Hsiao-p'ing and a small group of class enemies extremely useful to the revolutionary people.

Lu Hsün had made an incisive analysis of rumors in an article entitled "Rumor-Mongers": "Just as a dagger can be concealed behind a smile, people who claim to be fond of peace can still kill people with a bloodless weapon. That is rumor-mongering." Rumors are a diabolic weapon always used with vehemence by the reactionaries.

All reactionary classes on the decline and their political representatives do not hold truth in their hands, don't have the masses beside them, are very weak and can only seek help from dirty, underhanded tricks by generating libelous rumors. The representative of the slave-owning forces for restoration, Confucius, was a "sweet-talking, scandalizing" master at fabricating rumors. The Spring and Autumn Annals is full of rumors and sophistry after he used "rectification of names to reveal his praise and disparagement." Confucius' mantle of reaction was inherited and used by all restorationists in history. After the Chin Dynasty was founded, some reactionary Confucian scholars "aired their disagreement indoors, gossiped outdoors" and "led the masses in concocting slanders." "Concocting slanders" meant spreading rumors. This bunch of reactionary Confucian scholars looked upon concocting slanders as a magic weapon for restoration. On a meteorite, they secretly carved the sinister words "the empire will split after the first emperor's death." They used the view of the heavenly mandate to create rumors for befuddling the public so as to attack Chin Shih Huang's Legalist line in an attempt to restore the feudal system based on slavery of the Western Chou Dynasty.

The chieftains who followed the revisionist line in the Party ranging from Kao Kang, Peng Te-huai, Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao to Teng Hsiao-p'ing, all attempted to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. They all went against the historical tide, stood opposed completely to over 95 percent of the people and were extremely isolated. In order to cheat and pull the wool over the eyes of the masses, they could only hide in dark corners and generate all sorts of depraved and absurd political rumors to bewitch people. Lin Piao shamelessly declared, "Great things can't be accomplished without telling lies." "Lies" are rumors, and his "great things" refer to "subduing one's self and returning to propriety," i.e., restoration of capitalism. This really has revealed the true intention of this bunch of rumor-mongers in generating counter-revolutionary political rumors.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing and the new and old bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party represented by him, as well as a small group of class enemies made unbridled use of counter-revolutionary political rumors to attack the proletariat. Last July, August and September, Teng Hsiao-p'ing fanned the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, and political rumors were in wide circulation in society. This spring, when the counter-attack on the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts was deepening and developing unceasingly, counter-revolutionary political rumors again spread unchecked everywhere. In the course of stirring up a counter-revolutionary political incident at the T'ienanmen Square, a small group of class enemies, besides posting reactionary poems, distributing reactionary leaflets and making reactionary speeches, also dished out many extremely malicious political rumors. They even crazily forged so-called "directives of Chairman Mao," "documents of the Central Committee," "will of the Premier," etc., in an attempt to make use of the high prestige of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee among the various nationalities throughout the country to peddle their sinister reactionary trash. Their pointing the spearhead of attack at the great leader Chairman Mao, at the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao and at Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is really reactionary in the extreme and utterly insane.

Like all restorationists, Teng Hsiao-p'ing racked his brain to disseminate all sorts of counter-revolutionary political rumors to create public opinion for restoration so as to confuse people and win fame by cheating the world, thinking that he had a winning hand. Actually, they were very stupid. Historical dialectics are merciless, and "the descendant of rumor-mongers who kill people with rumors are themselves killed by rumors." This is the inevitable outcome of all who create rumors. Therefore, Teng Hsiao-p'ing and a small group of class enemies, who dream of relying on rumors to defeat the proletariat will in the end lift a rock only to drop it on their own feet. The broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers use the sharp weapon of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought to see through the true nature of Teng's rumor mill and use revolutionary public opinion to defeat their rumor offensive. At present, the counter-revolutionary "rumor-mongers," as uneasy as homeless dogs, have already fallen into the many-layered siege of hundreds of millions of the masses. In front of the powerful dictatorship of the proletariat, their rumors and all counter-revolutionary activities cannot escape their fate of being smashed to pieces.

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BOURGEOIS RIGHTS

Bourgeois Rights and Capitalist-Roaders

by

the mass criticism unit of the Department of Law,
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(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 24, 1976)

Toward the end of 1974, Chairman Mao issued an important instruction on the question of theory. Chairman Mao pointed out: "Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? This question must be thoroughly understood. Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. This should be made known to the whole nation." He also said there are still bourgeois rights in socialist society, and these can only be restricted under the dictatorship of the proletariat."

Like a beacon shining in all directions, Chairman Mao's instruction has illuminated our course for continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Guided by Chairman Mao's brilliant instruction, the people of the whole country have carried out a thoroughgoing socialist revolution both in the superstructure and at the economic base. Proceeding from reality, they have restricted bourgeois rights in various respects and gradually created conditions making it impossible for the bourgeoisie to exist or for new ones to arise.

It was under such circumstances that the unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party dished out his revisionist program of "taking the three instructions as the key link." He talked nonsense saying, "In order to restrict bourgeois rights, it is also necessary to have a material foundation. Without such a foundation how could they be restricted?" Thus, he openly opposed Chairman Mao's instruction and did his best to uphold and extend bourgeois rights in an attempt to restore capitalism.

An important content of the struggle between Marxism-Leninism and revisionism is whether to restrict or to uphold and extend bourgeois rights under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Standing on the side of the bourgeoisie, that unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party, swinging his cudgel here and there, has cut down and killed revolutionary new things that restrict bourgeois right. Do you want to implement Chairman Mao's "July 21 Instruction"? They would say, "'July 21' university is not the only form." Do you want to learn the experience of "Ch'aoyang Agricultural College"? They would say, "Will it do if all come up to 'Ch'aoyang Agricultural College' standard?" Do you want to run "open-door scientific research" and let workers, peasants and soldiers mix it with sand and occupy the superstructure? They would say: "Relying on the workers, peasants and soldiers should be relative." "Don't talk about 'running open-door institutes'." "Don't talk about 'mixing it with sand'." Further, in the name of developing the national economy, they actively advertise such revisionist stuff as material incentives, profits in command and management of factories by experts, and do all they could to strengthen and extend bourgeois rights.

To argue that it would be impossible to restrict bourgeois rights "without a material foundation" is to peddle the "theory of productive forces" consistently advocated by the new and old revisionists. In former years, after the founding of the Soviet government, did not the revisionists of the Second International say that "the productive forces of Russia have not yet reached a level sufficient to realize socialism"? In the eyes of all revisionists, if the productive forces of a country are not in a high state of development, it must not, under all circumstances, take the socialist road and could only take the capitalist road.

That unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party also picks up this tattered banner of "the theory of productive forces," repudiates the reaction of revolution in the superstructure on the economic base and repudiates the Marxist principle that "the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." "Under the pretext that productive forces have not yet reached a high degree of development, he opposes restricting bourgeois rights and continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

As a matter of fact, only by persistently restricting bourgeois rights and continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat could we promote the development of productive forces in Chinese society and eventually create material conditions for the abolition of bourgeois rights. Denouncing the revisionist fallacies of the Second International, Lenin sharply pointed out, "Why can't we, first, use revolutionary means to acquire the premise for achieving this given level and then catch up with the people of other countries on the foundation of the worker-peasant government and the Soviet system?" Lenin's teaching profoundly expounds the tremendous role played by revolution in developing productive forces, and that only by transforming the relations of production can a broad road be opened up for the development of productive forces.

What kind of "material foundation" does that unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party want after all? Can it be said that we do not possess the material foundation now for restricting bourgeois rights? During the revolutionary war years, our material conditions were very poor. At that time, the revolutionary ranks had no bourgeois rights, not so many grades and no such things as salaries. After more than two decades of socialist revolution and construction, our country has now initially become a flourishing and prosperous country, and it cannot be said that our material foundation is even worse than in the war years. Besides, what we advocate is to restrict bourgeois rights gradually on the basis of existing economic conditions or material foundation, and not to abolish bourgeois rights at once without taking these conditions into consideration.

That unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party is fully aware of this point, but he has raised the question of "material foundation." It could be seen that his so-called "material foundation" is evidently an excuse and that his true intention is to oppose the restriction of bourgeois rights. His motive is to set aside the restriction of bourgeois rights so that he could make legitimate the extension of bourgeois rights and the restoration of capitalism. Bearing in mind how at the time of agricultural cooperation he followed

Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line -- "mechanization first, cooperation later," and what he said in 1962 -- "individual farming is also permissible as long as it can increase production. White or black, the cat which catches mice is a good cat," we can readily see that the unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party was consistently opposed to the socialist revolution and advocated the capitalist road under the pretext of material foundation and productive forces. Today, he seeks again to extend bourgeois rights under the pretext that "there is no material foundation." This fully exposes his features as a champion of bourgeois rights.

It is anything but fortuitous that the unrepentant capitalist-roaders within the Party go all out to oppose the restriction of bourgeois rights. This is determined by their bourgeois stand and world outlook.

Chairman Mao recently pointed out, "With the socialist revolution they themselves come under fire. At the time of the cooperative transformation of agriculture there were people in the Party who opposed it, and when it comes to criticizing the bourgeois right, they resent it. You are making the socialist revolution, and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. It is right in the Communist Party, -- those in power taking the capitalist road. The capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road."

Some of these unrepentant capitalist-roaders used to be bourgeois democrats and fellow-travelers of the Party. During the period of the democratic revolution, they were able to accept to a greater or lesser extent the Party's minimum program. However, as they have never been Marxists, they do not understand and are not prepared to implement the Party's maximum program -- socialism and communism. After the liberation of the whole country, these people have become high officials earning high salaries. With their status changed, they refuse to remold themselves ideologically or to touch that bourgeois kingdom in the depth of their minds. What they appreciate are but bourgeois rights and what they are concerned with is to protect their vested interests.

We say that bourgeois rights are the very things on which the bourgeoisie relies on for its survival and development. This is absolutely true. Take the criticism of such bourgeois rights as private ownership of knowledge for example. Hearing this, the unrepentant capitalist-roaders within the Party roared with anger: "What is private ownership of knowledge? Can it be said that one should hand over one's brain?" Please note, they regard the criticism of private ownership of knowledge as cutting off their heads and taking their life. This explains how acute and intense the struggle for and against restricting bourgeois right is between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. This also shows how necessary and urgent it is to persist in restricting bourgeois right under the condition of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Relying on the portion of power they have usurped, the capitalist-roaders within the Party make maximum efforts to extend bourgeois rights, push the revisionist line and restore capitalism. These are the things the landlord and bourgeois class in society always want to do but find it not easy to accomplish. To the extent within the reach of their power, the capitalist-roaders will extend bourgeois rights. The higher their position and the greater their power, the

more serious the harm. Therefore, the great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: Because there are still bourgeois rights in our country, "thus it would be quite easy for people like Lin Piao to push the capitalist line if they come to power." This calls for serious attention and a high degree of vigilance on our part.

The capitalist-roaders within the Party can cheat people immensely by exploiting bourgeois rights to restore capitalism. Since bourgeois rights inevitably exist in socialist society, it is in this particular sense that Lenin called the socialist state of proletarian dictatorship "a bourgeois state without the bourgeoisie." However, Lenin also pointed out that socialism is not "a lifeless, rigid and unchangeable thing" and that the proletariat must "completely eliminate the repulsive phenomena caused by capitalist exploitation in society" and advance toward communism. However, exploiting the recognition of the existence of bourgeois rights by the socialist state, the capitalist-roaders within the Party put a cloak of legitimacy on their activities to support and extend bourgeois rights and restore capitalism. They are most deceptive in that they do not change the signboard, the socialist banner and the names of ownership by the whole people and collective ownership. Therefore, Chairman Mao warned us, "We must be on guard against the emergence of revisionism, especially the emergence of revisionism in the CCP Central Committee." He emphatically pointed out, "This is most dangerous."

The harsh reality of class struggle tells us: The struggle for and against restricting bourgeois rights is an important feature of the struggle waged by the proletariat against the capitalist-roaders within the Party, and the outcome of the struggle directly bears on the future and destiny of the Party and the state. This kind of struggle will go on for a relatively long historical period. We must study Chairman Mao's important instruction more conscientiously, take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the Party's basic line, persevere in the struggle for restricting bourgeois rights and carry through to the end the struggle to strike back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, so that our country can keep advancing victoriously along the socialist road toward the goal of communism.

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CAPITALIST ROADERS

The Law of Class Struggle Determines That the Capitalist Roaders Are Still On the Capitalist Road

by

Shen Ch'in-wen (沈勤文)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao March 23, 1976)

"With the socialist revolution they themselves come under fire. At the time of the cooperative transformation of agriculture there were people in the Party who opposed it, and when it comes to criticizing the bourgeois rights, they resent it. You are making the socialist revolution, and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. It is right in the Communist Party--those in power taking the capitalist road. The capitalist roaders are still on the capitalist road."

This important instruction of Chairman Mao's to develop the Marxist theory of class struggle is our powerful ideological weapon for upholding the Party's basic line and continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. It indicates the direction in which we are to strike back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts.

The capitalist roaders are representatives of the bourgeoisie within our Party. The capitalist roaders are still on the capitalist road--this is determined by the law of class struggle between the proletariat and thebourgeoisie throughout the historical period of socialism. It is a figurative and vivid presentation of the nature, task, target and future of socialist revolution. The capitalist roaders are still on the capitalist road--this shows that the nature of socialist revolution is still proletarian opposition to the bourgeoisie and the socialist opposition to capitalism, that the task of socialist revolution is still to substitute the dictatorship of the proletariat for the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie and to make socialism triumph over capitalism, that the principal target of the socialist revolution is those in power taking the capitalist road within the Party who represent the new and the old bourgeoisie, and that the road of socialist revolution is tortuous and, if things are not properly handled, capitalist restoration will be a possibility any time. However, the wheel of history is always rolling forward and the future will always be bright. So long as we persevere in waging a sustained and unremitting struggle against the bourgeoisie and its representatives the capitalist roaders within the Party, the proletariat is bound to triumph over the bourgeoisie, socialism is bound to supersede capitalism and our country will certainly succeed in building communism.

The capitalist roaders are still on the capitalist road--this is a reflection of the protractedness of class struggle in the historical priod of socialism.

Lenin once said, "True, we have overthrown the landlords and the bourgeoisie and swept the road clean, but we have yet to build the edifice of socialism. The old generation has been eliminated, but this piece of soil will still bring forth a new generation, because it had produced in the past and it is at present still producing countless bourgeoisie." Chairman Mao pointed out in a talk when making a tour of various places between August and September 1971: "We have been singing the Internationale for fifty years, and there have been ten occasions in which someone in our Party worked for a split. As I see it, another ten, twenty or thirty such occasions may rise. Don't you believe this? Well, if you don't, I do anyway." What Lenin expounded was the protractedness of the class struggle in society and what Chairman Mao dwelled on was the protractedness of this kind of struggle as reflected in the two-line struggle formed within the Party.

For more than 20 years after the founding of our country, the two-line struggle within our Party has been the struggle between Marxism and revisionism and between the proletariat and those in power taking the capitalist road. Such chieftains of the revisionist line as Kao Kang, P'eng Te-huai, Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao were all unrepentant capitalist roaders within the Party. They emerged one by one, and again and again they attempted restore capitalism in China. Again and again the CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao and the broad masses of working people struggled against them and toppled them one by one. It is in the course of uninterrupted struggle between the two roads and the two lines that our cause of socialist revolution and construction has gone forward.

The great proletarian cultural revolution without precedent in history has smashed the two bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat and dealt heavy blows to the capitalist roaders who strove for restoration of capitalism. However, class struggle and the two-line struggle within the Party have not come to an end with our victory and the bourgeoisie and its representatives the capitalist roaders have not voluntarily stepped down from the political stage because of their defeat.

The person who stirred up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts this time is that capitalist roader who used to follow Liu Shao-ch'i in practicing revisionism before the great cultural revolution. He opposed every socialist revolutionary movement in the past and was criticized during the great cultural revolution but refused to mend his ways. After he resumed office, his old ailment reasserted itself and he continued to take the capitalist road. He stubbornly adhered to the revisionist line successively pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao--the revisionist line that had gone bankrupt time and again. This shows that the struggle between the proletariat and the capitalist roaders representing the old and the new bourgeoisie runs through the entire historical period of socialism.

As was pointed out in the political report to the 10th Party Congress, "for a long time there will still be two-line struggles within the Party, and such struggles will occur ten, twenty or thirty times. Lin Piaos will appear again and so will persons like Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i, P'eng Te-huai and Kao Kang. This is something independent of man's will." We must bear firmly in mind this warning of Chairman Mao: "The issue of who will

win in the revolution can be settled only over a long historical period. If things are not properly handled, it is possible for a capitalist restoration to take place any time. Let no one in the Party or among the people in our country think that everything will be all right after one or two great cultural revolutions, or three or four. We must be very much on the alert and never lose vigilance." For the sake of victoriously guarding against capitalist restoration, naturally we must be on the alert for the bourgeoisie still existing in society, but, more importantly, we must be on the alert for the bourgeoisie within the Party and those in power taking the capitalist road within the Party. In the short span of a few years after the issue of this warning by Chairman Mao, dangers of capitalist restoration again appeared in succession in our country: The counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by Lin Piao almost brought our country up against the danger of capitalist restoration. Now that unrepentant capitalist roader within the Party has continued to push the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao after resuming office, and our country is again up against the danger of capitalist restoration. This merits our deep thought.

Chairman Mao pointed out, "There are two states of motion in all things, that of relative rest and conpicuous change." Similarly, class struggle in the socialist period is in these two states of motion--rising at one time and falling at the other, being high at one time and low at the other. Because of this, the two-line struggle within the Party is at times relatively mild and at times also very acute. This is because after each major struggle, the miserably defeated new and old bourgeoisie represented by the capitalist roaders within the Party are compelled to turn from the offensive to a retreat. Although they are not reconciled to their defeat, they are not in a position to launch a fresh counter-attack right away. They need a period of time to reorganize their reactionary forces and formulate new strategies in order to have another trial of strength with the proletariat. For a period of time, that unrepentant capitalist-roader promised that he would "never reverse the verdicts" until he put forward the revisionist program of "taking the three directives as the key link" and shipped up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts." This precisely reflects this law of the two-line struggle within the Party--rising and falling, being high at one time and low at the other. We must recognize fully the protractedness and complexity of class struggle in the period of socialism, improve our ability to distinguish capitalist roaders, and grasp the law governing the test of strength between the capitalist roaders and ourselves, before we can more consciously struggle against them.

Lenin pointed out: "Opportunism is neither a fortutous phenomenon nor the sin, neglect or mutiny of an individual, but a social product of the whole historical period." The capitalist roaders are the product of class struggle in this historical period of socialism. The existence of classes, existence of small production and existence of large numbers of unreformed intellectuals in society are the social origins of the emergence of the bourgeoisie and capitalist roaders within the Party. In particular, the existence of bourgeois rights actual inequality are na important economic foundation responsible for the emergence of the bourgeoisie and the capitalist roaders within the Party. According to Lenin's analysis, ours is still a "bourgeois state without the bourgeoisie." If things are not properly handled, the "bourgeois state without the bourgeoisie" will degenerate into a bourgeois state with the bourgeoisie. By that time, our Party will turn revisionist and our country will change color. Therefore, it is imperative

to restrict and criticize bourgeois rights. Restricting bourgeois rights means restricting and criticizing the bourgeoisie as well as the capitalist roaders. This is an important aspect of the class struggle carried out by us in the historical period of socialism. The reason that the capitalist roaders so resent the criticism of bourgeois rights is that this is an important question in the struggle between the two classes and the two lines.

The struggle between the revolutionary people who persist in socialist revolution and construction and the capitalist roaders who attempt to restore capitalism is a concentrated manifestation of the struggle between the two classes and the two lines in the historical period of socialism. In order to take class struggle as the key link and adhere to the Party's basic line, we must persevere in struggling against the capitalist roaders within the Party. Since the capitalist roaders are still on the capitalist road, the revolutionaries must persevere in the struggle until classes are abolished and communism is realized.

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SONG RECITALS

18,000 Peking People Hold Grand Song Recital

(NCNA-English Peking, May 23, 1976)

eighteen thousand workers, peasants and soldiers in peking today held a grand mass song recital to repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts and praise the great proletarian cultural revolution.

the song recital in the capital indoor stadium is a part of peking's festivities in commemoration of the 34th anniversary of chairman mao's "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art".

leading members of the ministry of culture, the peking municipal committee of the chinese communist party, the various general departments, services and arms of the chinese people's liberation army, the p.l.a. peking units and peking garrison were present at the mass song recital.

a fervent revolutionary atmosphere prevailed in the stadium this afternoon. a huge portrait of the great leader chairman mao was hung over the rostrum. prominent streamers of slogans in the hall read: "warmly hail the great victory of the struggle to repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts" and "long live the victory of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line excl."

taking part in the recital were peking worker-militia men and women, peking workers in the fields of industry and communications, finance and trade and building construction, members of people's communes on the outskirts, commanders and fighters of the units of the army, navy and air force stationed in peking, worker-peasant-soldier college students, red guards and little red guards.

also taking part in the recital were the central philharmonic society, the china dance drama troupe, the china peking opera troupe, the peking opera troupe of peking, the china song and dance ensemble, the china opera theatre, the orchestra of the central newsreels and documentary film studio and literary and art workers of the chinese people's liberation army and students of peking art schools.

the song recital began with the magnificent singing of "the east is red". highlighted on the repertoire were the songs of chairman mao's two poems "reascending chingkangshan" and "two birds: a dialogue". the more than 40 other songs presented at the recital included chorus singing, group singing and singing with movements which dramatized the lyrics of the songs. they show the

indignation of the revolutionary masses against teng hsiao-ping's attempt to restore capitalism and reverse correct decisions and convey their warm love for the great cultural revolution. in poetic eulogy to the cultural revolution and to the new socialist things emerged in struggle, thousands of people sang in unison, bringing to life a flourishing scene of prosperity of the socialist motherland.

many songs versed in the powerful vocabulary of the people criticize the revisionist programme of "taking the three directives as the key link" and sang of the vows of the workers, peasants and soldiers to carry the anti-right deviationist struggle through to the end.

the song recital reached its climax when the hall was suddenly flooded with dazzling light and a group of singers in the costumes of various nationalities marched forward hand in hand under a canopy of red flags, singing "let us rally round party central committee headed by chairman mao." this song, accentuated with movements dramatizing the lyrics, manifests the determination of the people all over the country to rally round the party central committee headed by chairman mao to continue the revolution.

entrusted by all their fellow workers, representatives of workers of the capital iron and steel company took part in the song recital with revolutionary enthusiasm for beating back the right deviationist wind.

before their coming to the recital, many workers on duty said to them: "the great cultural revolution is excellent. reversing correct verdicts goes against the will of the people. this expresses what are in the minds of the workers. you must sing out the daring spirit of the working class so as to inspire the people and to drive panic into the hearts of the enemy."

militia men and women of the peking number one machine tool plant who had been cited for its meritorious service in smashing the counter-revolutionary political incident at tienanmen square sang "march of the capital's worker-militia" at the recital. they sang out their determination to heighten their revolutionary vigilance a hundredfold and strive to defend chairman mao's revolutionary line and consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat.

nineteen women pilots of an air force unit who sang in praise of the great cultural revolution were former red guards. they said, "we shall bring back the revolutionary enthusiasm aroused by the recital, carry forward the glorious tradition of our army and forever follow chairman mao to make revolution with the pathbreaking spirit of the red guards."

worker-peasant-soldier students from tsinghua and peking universities who stand on the forefront in the anti-right deviationist struggle sang a song "march onward, glorious worker-peasant-soldier students". the song conveys their determination: "to carry the criticism of teng hsiao-ping and the anti-right deviationist struggle through to the end; study well and manage and transform the universities well; thoroughly break with old ideas and march forward heroically along chairman mao's revolutionary line excl."

the lyrics of a choral song "keep the red flag fluttering forever" was composed by the group of pupils of the hsiszupei primary school who sang it. the school has composed nearly 10,000 children's songs and nursery rhymes since the start of the anti-right deviationist struggle. the children said: "we'll never leave the battlefield in the struggle to combat revisionism and to prevent its emergence excl."

the central philharmonic society and a dozen other art troupes also participated in this song recital. since the great cultural revolution, workers of literature and art have followed chairman mao's teachings, gone among the workers, peasants and soldiers and made new progres in learning from and serving them. they are resolved to compose more and letter songs for the masses and make better use of literature and art as weapons in future struggle.

this grand song recital was sponsored jointly by the ministry of culture and the peking municipal revolutionary committee. it reflected the vigorous growth of mass singing activities of the workers, peasants and soldiers in the capital. since the criticism of teng hsiao-ping and the anti-right deviationist struggle started, the revolutionary masses have used literature and art as weapons to criticize teng hsiao-ping. this has greatly heightened the morale of the revolutionary people and deflated the arrogance of the bourgeoisie inside and outside the party.

most of the workers, peasants and soldiers taking part in the recital today are amateurs in literary and art activities. quite a number of the songs selected to enter the recital are new works by them.

in commemoration of the 34th anniversary of chairman mao's "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art", factories, mines and other enterprises, rural people's communes, army units, government institutions, schools and stores, have taken class struggle as the key link and held mass song recitals and singing contests and festivities of all kinds these days. the peking worker-peasant-soldier grand song recital will touch off vigorous mass singing activities both in the capital and

throughout the country. revolutionary songs with a militant tradition are playing its tremendous role in the great struggle against the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, and encouraging the people to strive for still greater victories.

Song Recitals Popular in China's Cities and Countryside

(NCNA-English Peking, May 23, 1976)

mass song recitals and singing festivities of all kinds are being held throughout china in commemoration of the 34th anniversary of chairman mao's "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art".

these recitals voice warm praises for our great leader chairman mao, the great communist party of china, the great proletarian cultural revolution and the new socialist things. they hail the great victory of the struggle to repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts and vow to carry the struggle through to the end.

under the impetus of the proletarian revolution in literature and art exemplified by the model revolutionary theatrical works, china's mass singing activities have made great progress in the last few years. the large number of outstanding songs that have been composed have become popular and are being sung by the masses in all parts of the country. since the start of the anti-right deviationist struggle, amateur and professional writers and artists have earnestly studied chairman mao's important instructions and, taking class struggle as the key link and adhering to the party's basic line, have plunged into criticism of teng hsiao-ping and the anti-right deviationist struggle. in the course of this movement, they have written many battle songs of the times and set them to music. to date, more than 600 songs have been submitted from different parts of china to the evaluation group set up by the ministry of culture. imbued with revolutionary fervour, these short, vigorous songs are easy to sing, quickly memorized and rapidly spread. taking part in their creation are professional and amateur writers and artists as well as leading cadres and ordinary people. those writing songs and setting them to music include members of choral groups made up of elderly women and choirs of little red guards.

in their campaigns to popularize singing among the people, provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have held training courses for amateur lyric writers and composers among the workers, peasants and soldiers. the working people's palace of culture in peking runs classes of this kind. the workers are encouraged in their efforts to express in song the firm revolutionary determination of peking's labouring people to repulse the right deviationist attempt in defence of chairman mao, the party central committee and chairman mao's revolutionary line.

"the two resolutions of the party central committee have tremendous power", "class struggle is the key link", "long live the great proletarian cultural revolution" are favourite songs among the people of shanghai. most of the composers of these songs are young workers who composed them after taking part in the rallies and parades in which the masses warmly hailed the two party central committee resolutions and bitterly denounced teng hsiao-ping's crimes. since carrying out the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, shanghai has held 18 city-wide song recitals on special topics.

professional and amateur composers in tientsin have created some 1,000 revolutionary songs in the last few months.

since the start of the anti-right deviationist struggle, shenyang has run 110 classes in song composition. wang tien-huai, party branch secretary of a workshop in the liming machine works there, zealously joined the workers in the anti-right deviationist struggle and took the lead in composing the song "workers, peasants, soldiers plunge into the struggle". it became a hit with the masses right away. a 60-member chorus of elderly women formed at the hsiaohsi people's commune on shenyang's outskirts has given 30-odd recitals in factories, rural areas, schools and neighbourhood communities since the beginning of the anti-right deviationist struggle. their repertoire includes selected model revolutionary opera arias and new revolutionary songs.

in the last few years workers of chiangmen city in kwangtung province have held annual mass song recitals to mark the publication of the "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art". some 10,000 workers took part in this year's mass song recitals.

the red guards and little red guards of lanchow in northwest china have also held special song recitals.

workers of the chuang, han, yao, miao and tung nationalities in nanning city, south china, held 70 song recitals in may. the sound of singing is heard everywhere, in the fields, the courtyards, and the

evening schools. people say: if it weren't for the great cultural revolution, millions of workers, peasants and soldiers would not be singing songs nor would the hundred flowers of socialist literature and art bloom.

in sinkiang the people of uighur, kazakh and other nationalities have warmly eulogized the great cultural revolution with some 1,000 new folk songs accompanied by their own traditional musical instruments.

these vigorous festivities have encouraged the revolutionary fighting will of the people and brought into full play the role of literature and art for serving the workers, peasants and soldiers and proletarian politics.

PEKING OPERA

Growth of Young Peking Opera Singer

(NCNA-English Peking, May 23, 1976)

"the revisionist line in literature and art was to try to lure us young actors and actresses with money and fame to become an intellectual elite divorced from the workers and peasants. but chairman mao's revolutionary line on literature and art leads us onto the bright road of integrating with the workers and peasants".

these were the words of yang chun-hsia, a renowned chinese opera singer, to journalists who interviewed her on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the great proletarian cultural revolution. the worker-peasant-soldier audiences warmly admire yang chun-hsia in the role of ko hsiang in the modern revolutionary peking opera "azalea mountain". she successfully portrays the heroic image of this proletarian vanguard fighter who bears in mind the far-reaching goal of communism and wants to fight for the emancipation of all oppressed people in the world.

yang chun-hsia has been singing in opera for 22 of her 33 years of life. in 1954, she entered the shanghai school of traditional chinese opera as a young pioneer aged eleven. under the revisionist line, the students were taught old operas which featured emperors and kings, generals and ministers, scholars and beauties. the students were taught: "once you've mastered a skill, you'll be sought after everywhere" and exposed to other bourgeois ideas. the first opera she sang in was the

story of the tang emperor ming huang and his concubine yang dating some 1,000 years back to prepare for her role as concubine yang, the 11-year-old yang chun-hsia had to mimic the coquettish and seductive expressions of a lady parasite and had to memorize a libretto which she could not possibly understand. this was the sort of "enlightened" education the students received under the revisionist line.

after graduation, yang chun-hsia was assigned to work in the peking opera youth troupe of shanghai. her ambition then was to play leading roles and become a famous opera singer. after singing with this troupe for several years her thoughts drifted further and further away from the workers and peasants. she was not concerned with the future of the motherland and she had entirely forgotten her revolutionary ideals. once when her troupe went to give a performance at a commune, the commune peasants admonished it, saying "you are called a youth troupe, yet you still sing out-of-date operas excl. 'why don't you give us some new socialist programmes?" these words shook her greatly.

in 1964, the revolution in peking opera touched off a revolution in the whole field of literature and art. the criticism of the revisionist line in literature and art during the great cultural revolution awakened yang chun-hsia. she began to realise that only by portraying the heroic images of the workers, peasants and soldiers and working for them can an artist really serve the people and proletarian politics.

the transition from playing roles depicting ladies of the exploiting classes to successfully portraying proletarian revolutionaries proved to be the remoulding of yang chun-hsia's world outlook and views on art.

during the cultural revolution, under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line on literature and art, she freed herself from the bourgeois ambition to win fame and wealth and she has steeled herself in the midst of the workers and peasants. together with other members of her troupe she has been to factories, the countryside and barracks to familiarize herself with how the people live there. every year the troupe goes to live and work with the masses. sixty percent of the troupe's annual performances were staged in factories or rural areas and they always ask for criticisms after each performance.

in the last few years, through working and integrating with the workers, peasants and soldiers she began to grasp the truth that the world is created by the working people. she now has a deeper understanding of the hatred of the workers and peasants for the old society and their love for the new society. furthermore, she has been educated and inspired by the revolutionary spirit of the modern

revolutionary opera heroines who dared to break away from all old ideas and old systems. she is now determined to devote her whole life to the cause of revolutionary art, to sing in revolutionary operas and become a genuine revolutionary. this change in her thinking and feelings provide a basis for her preparation for roles as proletarian heroines.

her past training required her to mimic the dainty and fragile movements and expressions of women of the exploiting classes who abhor work, and was of no help to her present roles. she works hard to draw on movements from the lives of workers, peasants and soldiers that can bring out their fine qualities and heroic images.

in scene three of the modern revolutionary peking opera "azalea mountain" party representative ko hsiang walks to the centre of the stage with two baskets of rice on a shoulder pole, shifts the pole from one shoulder to another, wipes the sweat off her face with the towel wrapped around her neck, then walks forward with lively steps, skilfully putting down the baskets on the ground and dusting her clothes. this series of movements crystallized from everyday life yet much enriched and improved, vividly depict the fine qualities of the proletarian heroine ko hsiang who loves labour. there is in them no trace of the delicate gestures and sentimentality of aristocratic ladies yang chun-hsia once used.

she said: "every bit of achievement i have made is due to the education and training given me by the party and the people and brought about by the cultural revolution."

throughout the rehearsals of the opera "azalea mountain" the party leadership and other members of the troupe did their best to help yang chun-hsia to overcome one difficulty after another. she was weak in acrobatics. to help her master one acrobatic move, some of the other actors uncomplainingly bounced and fell to the floor dozens of times a day. at first the timbre of her voice was not rich enough. the others taught her how to improve her voice and combine the use of falsetto and the natural voice. this has helped her develop a more expressive and mellow voice. through rehearsing "azalea mountain" she began to realize the collective spirit in the creation of socialist literature and art. she said: "the ko hsiang i play embodies a collective wisdom."

reviewing the path she has traversed in the past two decades she said: "the cultural revolution has brought rejuvenation to my life in art."

NEW FILMS

Twentythree New Films on Show in China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 23, 1976)

twentythree
new films are now on show in china in celebration of the 34th anniversary of chairman mao's "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art".

among them is a colour film version of "trial of the chair", a revolutionary modern opera staged by the peking opera troupe of shanghai. it vividly portrays a proletarian heroine against a background of the sharp struggle in the countryside in the period of socialism. in directing and shooting the film, time and effort were devoted to improving the artistry while remaining faithful to the stage version.

a colourful music and dance programme presented by the performing arts troupe of china is recorded in a colour film under the title "a hundred flowers in full bloom". the arts troupe created the items after conscientious study of how the model revolutionary stage productions were created. they concentrated their efforts on carrying out the principle in literature and art of making "the past serve the present and foreign things serve china" and "let a hundred flowers blossom; weed through the old to bring forth the new". their performances had won wide acclaim at home and abroad.

a colour feature film "railway builders" depicts the class struggle and the two-line struggle in railway construction. it shows the revolutionary spirit of the working class in self-reliance and hard struggle.

"the red army fears not the trials of a long march -- a vocal suite" is a colour film recording the performance by the song and dance ensemble of the political department of the peking units of the people's liberation army. enthusiastically extolling the great victory of chairman mao's revolutionary line, it presents on the screen the sublime and heroic spirit of the red army in the historic long march in 1934-1935. the film gives audiences a lively lesson in revolutionary tradition.

"spring comes early to a small shop" is the screen version of a huangmei opera. it criticizes the bourgeois way of running a rural shop and praises the commercial workers for their revolutionary spirit of serving the people whole-heartedly.

six new colour documentaries are also being shown. the documentary "orioles sing and swallows dart -- series one and two on new things in liaoning" shows

some of the socialist new things which have emerged in the fields of education and health and medicine. it exalts the victories in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

films commending the outstanding features of the honan opera troupe of yenling county, honan province, and the art propaganda team of pingwu county, szechwan province, are among the other documentaries. these show how these art groups are serving the masses by going to factories and rural areas all-year round to give performances of model revolutionary theatrical works and other revolutionary items for the workers, peasants and armymen.

on show also are 12 science films which present new achievements, experiences and techniques in industrial and agricultural production in the socialist revolution and socialist construction as well as in the current struggle to repulse the right deviationist wind.

PUBLICATIONS

Large Publication of Works by Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Chairman Mao in China's Cultural Revolution

(NCNA-English Peking, May 22, 1976)

in the great proletarian cultural revolution, marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought has been disseminated more widely than ever before among the chinese people.

to meet the needs of the cadres and masses, hsinhua bookstores in all parts of china have in the past decade since the start of the great cultural revolution distributed 4,800 million copies of works by marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao. this is eight times the total number distributed in the 17 years before the cultural revolution.

the new publications included 13 million copies of the "selected works of marx and engels" and the "selected works of lenin", each in four volumes. this is an increase of 71 fold compared with the aggregated figure of the previous 17 years. also circulated were 225,800,000 copies of the "selected works of mao tsetung" in four volumes, 21 times the number in that period.

the big increase in the published editions of works by marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao is a reflection of how deeply the people have taken to heart chairman mao's great call "read and study conscientiously and have a good grasp of marxism", and that the revolutionary trend of "practising marxism, and not revisionism" is irresistible. it is a brilliant fruit of the great proletarian cultural revolution and a great victory of chairman mao's revolutionary line, and is as well a fatal blow to liu shao-chi, lin piao and the arch unrepentant party capitalist-roader teng hsiao-ping who peddled revisionism and vainly attempted to restore capitalism.

a vigorous struggle between the two classes and the two lines has accompanied the publication in large number of works by marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao. prior to the great cultural revolution, liu shao-chi's bourgeois headquarters was in control of the power in the cultural and propaganda fields. frenziedly opposing marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, it brazenly issued an order forbidding the large scale printing of the selected works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and the "selected works of mao tsetung". with this suppression many found it difficult to get a copy. at the same time, it allowed a flood of feudal, capitalist and revisionist rubbish to fill the bookstores.

the great proletarian cultural revolution has crushed the criminal plot of liu shao-chi and lin piao and his like to hamper the publication and distribution of classical marxist-leninist works including chairman mao's works. the publication and distribution of these works have been carried out with unprecedented quality and speed.

in the words of our great leader chairman mao, "we need marxism in our struggle". millions upon millions of revolutionary people eagerly study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and conscientiously use this ideological weapon to carry out unremitting struggle against the bourgeoisie inside and outside the party.

in order to widen the countryside distribution of these works, around 100,000 supply and marketing co-operatives throughout the country have taken up this task. under the unified leadership of the local party committees, distributors go to the countryside and mountainous areas to bring them to workers, peasants and soldiers month after month and year after year.

their militant spirit has been heightened in the great struggle to repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts. they continuously supply the workers, peasants and soldiers with the ideological weapon to criticize teng hsiao-ping and to fight against

the right deviationist wind. in order to quickly get these works in the minority languages to sinkiang, the tibet and inner mongolian autonomous regions, distributors have travelled long distances over the wide prairies, eating and sleeping in the open air.

during the course of their work, these distributors study chairman mao's important instructions with the workers, peasants and soldiers and with them also criticize teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and reactionary crimes.

NEW COMMUNIST ACADEMY

New Communist Academy in Inner Mongolia

(NCNA-English Huhehot, May 22, 1976)

on may 4, china's youth day, a new communist academy was set up in the inner mongolian autonomous region. the founding of the academy is seen here as evidence of the party's great care and concern for the educated young people who have settled in farming and herding areas in the region.

guided by chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, more than 220,000 middle school graduates of various nationalities from peking, tientsin and shanghai municipalities and kiangsu and chekiang provinces as well as from towns and cities of the autonomous region have since 1968 settled in inner mongolia's vast countryside and pastoral areas. in the past nine years, they have made important contributions to the socialist construction there and at the same time greatly raised their consciousness of class struggle and the two-line struggle.

this settling of educated youth in the countryside is a new socialist thing, and in order to strengthen and develop it, the party committee of the inner mongolian autonomous region has started the academy where educated young people distinguished in the three great revolutionary movements can be trained as workers with both socialist consciousness and culture.

the academy takes class struggle as the main subject, and enrols students from the communes and they go back there after graduation. education is based on the part-work and part-study method to foster students with the

ideology of making revolution in the countryside. the year's courses include political theory, agriculture and electricity, mechanization in agriculture and animal husbandry, veterinary and productive labour according to the needs of the movement to build up tachai-type counties throughout the country and of the current struggle between the two classes and between the two lines. the academy has no professional teachers and has made a complete break with old teaching methods. the students learn from each other; those who are capable give lectures for others. the academy also invites veteran peasants, workers, technicians and teachers of specialized schools to give the students coaching and lectures. linking theory with practice, they conscientiously study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works as well as science and technology, while summing up their experience in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

the newly-founded academy does not even boast a single classroom. the students, who take part in production while continuing their studies, will put up houses locally.

the party committee of the inner mongolian autonomous region have paid great attention to setting up the academy. they have held discussions on principles, subjects, teaching method, cadres and construction and given it all-out support from various aspects.

on the morning of may 4, an opening ceremony was held on the shores of taihai lake in liangcheng county, ulan chap league, where the academy is to be built. yu tai-chung, wu tao and other leading members of the party committee and revolutionary committee of the inner mongolian autonomous region as well as more than 500 representatives of poor and lower-middle peasants took part. in their speeches, they encouraged all students, teaching-staffs and cadres of the academy to diligently study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and to run the academy as a bastion of the proletarian dictatorship. they called on the academy to train a new generation for the struggle to restrict bourgeois right, narrow the gap between town and country, worker and peasant and mental and manual labour and combat and prevent revisionism, so that the educated young people who have settled in the countryside can play a more important role in the vast agricultural and pastoral areas.

at the ceremony, the party committee and revolutionary committee of the autonomous region and the party committee of liangcheng county presented each student with volumes of marxist-leninist works including those of chairman mao as well as a straw hat, a sickle and a spade. the people's armed forces department of liangcheng county distributed rifles to the academy militia company.

STEEL PRODUCTION

New Coke-Oven Battery for Northeast China Steel Complex

(NCNA-English Shenyang, May 23, 1976)

a large, up-to-date battery of 65 coke ovens has been completed and put into operation at the penhsi iron and steel company in liaoning province, northeast china.

construction of these coke ovens is one of the key projects on the company's technical transformation programme. with its rich resources of iron ore, coal and other minerals, penhsi has conditions which are highly favourable for expanding the steel industry.

efforts to update the old enterprise technically began after the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution. so far, three old mines and a number of blast and electric furnaces have been remodelled, and three new projects -- a mechanized iron mine, a blast and an open hearth furnace -- constructed. the growing capacity of the iron, steel and rolling mills calls for a much greater amount of coke and gas than the old coke ovens could supply.

in the course of building the new coke-oven battery, the workers conscientiously studied marxist-leninist classics and chairman mao's works and deepened their criticism of revisionism. they took an active part in criticizing the arch unrepentant party capitalist-roader teng hsiao-ping's revisionist line after the anti-right deviationist struggle started toward the end of last year. with their socialist enthusiasm heightened in the course of revolutionary mass criticism, the builders succeeded in surmounting the difficulties and winning one victory after another in the work of construction.

the new coke-ovens were built with the assistance of many units in peking, shanghai, tientsin, hopei, kiangsu and half a dozen other provinces.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BRITAIN

Peking Banquet for British Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, May 23, 1976)

hsieh li, leading member of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, gave a banquet this evening in honour of the delegation of the british young conservative organization with chairman of the organization's last session tony kerpel as head and chairman of the current session michael jack as deputy head.

british ambassador to china e. youde attended the banquet.

present were liang shang-yuan, deputy director of the west european affairs department of the foreign ministry, chang ping-yu, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence, and lo hui, secretary-general of the peking municipal committee of the communist youth league.

in their toasts, both hsieh li and tony kerpel expressed the conviction that the delegation's current visit to china would promote the mutual understanding and friendship between the people of china and britain.

hsieh li had a friendly conversation with all the members of the delegation before the banquet.

the british delegation arrived here yesterday for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs.

Delegation of British National Union of
Railwaymen Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 23, 1975)

the delegation of the national union of railwaymen of britain left here for home by air this evening.

the delegation was composed of sidney weighell, general secretary, david bowman, chairman, and robert w. kettle, executive member, of the union.

they were seen off at the airport by kuo ying-fu, chairman of the trade union of the peking railway administration, and leading members of departments concerned tsou jui-lu and chu liang.

while in china, the delegation visited peking, talien, shenyang, nanking and shanghai where they had extensive contacts with chinese workers and were warmly welcomed.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox)
Opens National Convention

(NCNA-English Tokyo, May 23, 1976)

the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) opened its 1976 national convention here yesterday.

attending the convention were hisao kuroda, chairman, and seimin miyazaki, director-general, of the association and 351 delegates from various parts of japan.

speaking at the convention, hisao kuroda said that the japan-china friendship movement has reached a new stage since the restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries. he stressed: "the biggest task of the japan-china friendship movement at the present is to conclude a japan-china peace and friendship treaty with the inclusion of an anti-hegemony clause." in order to carry out the task, it is first of all necessary to strengthen the national movement and to fight against the forces which are obstructing the movement, he added.

kuroda pointed out: "now the biggest obstacle to the conclusion of a japan-china peace and friendship

treaty is the soviet union." he denounced soviet social-imperialism for turning the northern territories of japan into military bases and resorting to various means to undermine japan-china friendship. "it is necessary to struggle persistently against soviet obstruction", he said.

concluding his speech, kuroda said: "in order to further promote the japan-china friendship movement and make effective struggle against domestic and foreign forces which obstruct japan-china friendship, it is imperative to speedily expand the forces working for japan-china friendship."

attending the convention as a guest, chinese ambassador chen chu delivered a congratulatory address, praising the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) for its important contributions to uniting the japanese people to promote friendship between china and japan and increase the militant friendship between the two peoples in the past 25 years.

chen chu said: "the present international situation is excellent. the struggle against the hegemonism of the two superpowers on a global scale is daily developing. the chinese people, following the instructions of their great leader chairman mao, have all along supported the just struggles of the japanese people including their great struggle for the return of the northern territories. we are confident that so long as the japanese people strengthen unity and persist in struggle, their national aspiration that the northern territories return to the embrace of the japanese people will surely be realised. concluding his address, he wished continued development and consolidation of the militant friendship between the chinese and japanese people.

also speaking at the convention were kenzo nakajima, director-general of the japan-china cultural exchange association; teiji hagiwara, director-general of the association for the promotion of international trade, japan; kinkazu saionji, adviser of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox); wu pu-wen, vice-chairman of the tokyo association of chinese residents; and representatives from japanese political parties. they congratulated the opening of the convention and wished it a success.

messages of greetings from the china-japan friendship association as well as from japanese organizations and individuals were read at the convention.

Japanese Hospital Building Delegation Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 23, 1976)

the japanese hospital building friendship delegation left peking by train yesterday for a tour of chengchow, loyang, nanking and shanghai before going home.

the leader of the delegation is yasumi yoshitake, vice-president of the tsukuba university, deputy leader is ryoichi ura and secretary general is makoto ito.

the delegation arrived in china on may 17 as guests of the architectural society of china. it visited hospitals, a college, a people's commune, a museum and a library in peking.

Japanese People Carry out Japan-China Friendship Activities in Various Forms

(NCNA-English Tokyo, May 23, 1976)

the japanese people have recently carried out japan-china friendship activities rich in content and diverse in form, thus further deepening the friendship movement throughout the country.

in recent months, japanese friends held exhibitions of various kinds in all parts of the country to acquaint the japanese people with china. the third japan-china friendship exhibition was held jointly by the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) and some other organizations in shimonoseki from february 28 to march 7. the exhibits on display were models, photos, calligraphy and children's drawings. in memory of the 40th anniversary of the death of lu hsun, a special column was devoted to his great militant life. 11,000 visitors saw the exhibition in the first two days of its opening. a "chinese photographic art exhibition" has been sponsored by the japan-china cultural exchange association and some other organizations since march this year in the cities of hokkaido after its display in nagoya, toyama and hiroshima last autumn. more than 120 photos on display portrayed china's socialist revolution and socialist construction, especially the vigorous new looks in all branches of life since china's great proletarian cultural revolution. they left a deep impression on the visitors.

chinese films were often shown by the headquarters and branches of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) and other mass organizations. the masses warmly welcomed chinese films such as "fiery years", "pine ridge", "taking tiger mountain by strategy" and a number of newsreels.

small groups of different kinds were set up in japan to bring more people into the friendship activities. to promote friendship and understanding between the two peoples, they listened in to radio peking and learn the chinese language, acupuncture, chinese chess, paper-cutting and chinese shadow boxing.

since early this year, friendly exchanges between the two countries have greatly increased. in the past four months and more, nine good-will delegations of various japanese circles visited china. the china tour of a japan-china friendship delegation formed by students of primary and middle schools in march gave rise to strong repercussions throughout japan. writing on "japan and china" and some other journals about their impressions of china, these student visitors expressed in their own sincere words the determination to contribute to lasting friendship between the japanese and chinese people.

in her article, yasuyo fujii, a middle school girl in urawa city of saitama prefecture, wrote, "we of the younger generation will help promote japan-china friendship and make it loftier than the fujisan and longer than the yangtse river."

the broad masses of japanese people often refer to two events in which the japanese and chinese sailors and fishermen helped one another.

on december 18 last year, one fishing boat from oita prefecture, kyushu, struck a reef and sank. the chinese ocean-going freighter "taihu" sailed immediately to the place and rescued all the japanese fishermen. the warm hospitality offered by the chinese deeply moved the japanese fishermen and their families.

on april 30 this year, a seine fishing fleet from shanghai faced a heavy storm and had to take refugee in hakata port in kyushu. japanese fishermen on the shore ran to their chinese friends, granted them warm hospitality and renewed friendship.

early conclusion of a japan-china peace and friendship treaty is a main goal of the current japan-china friendship movement. last january, the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) issued an appeal urging all the japanese people to take action and be active in the movement for an early conclusion of the treaty.

the appeal was enthusiastically supported everywhere. in february, mass meetings were held in kanto, kansai, kyushu and the yamaguchi prefecture to urge the early conclusion of a japan-china peace and friendship treaty with an anti-hegemony clause on the basis of the japan-china joint statement. activities for collecting autographs in support of the appeal were often in full swing.

CHINA AND MALTA

Head of Chinese Pavilion to Malta International Fair Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 22, 1976)

liu yen-lin, head of the chinese pavilion to the malta international fair, left here for malta yesterday.

he was seen off at the airport by li yung-ting, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Leaves Netherlands for Sweden

(NCNA-English Peking, May 22, 1976)

the chinese government trade delegation led by cheng to-pin, head of a bureau under the ministry of foreign trade, concluded its visit to the netherlands and left for sweden yesterday, according to a report from the hague.

arriving in the netherlands from belgium on may 14, the delegation took part in the second meeting of the joint committee of economic and trade relations between china and the netherlands. the two sides reviewed progress in economic and trade relations between the two countries and discussed other relevant problems since the first meeting.

on may 18, dutch minister of economic affairs r.f.m. lubbers met with cheng to-pin and some members of the delegation. chinese ambassador to the netherlands chen hsin-jen was present on the occasion. on may 19, chen hsin-jen held a reception for the delegation. g.b. de grooth, director of the external economic relations department of the dutch economic affairs ministry, and j. verkade, director of the eastern affairs division of the foreign ministry attended the reception.

CHINA AND SINGAPORE

Lee Kuan Yew Leaves Kwangchow for Home at Head of Good-Will Delegation

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, May 23, 1976)

the good-will delegation led by prime minister lee kuan yew of the republic of singapore, left here for home by train this morning at the end of a successful visit to china.

the distinguished singapore guests were seen off at the railway station by lin li-ming, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; chiao lin-yi, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee and chairman of the kwangchow city revolutionary committee; liang hsiu-chen, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; and lo fan-chun, vice-chairman of the kwangchow city revolutionary committee.

present were chung hsi-tung, chinese vice-foreign minister, and cheng jui-sheng and liu chin-lin, deputy department directors of the foreign ministry, who had accompanied the guests on their visit to kwangchow.

today, the national flags of china and singapore flew over kwangchow railway station. multi-coloured banners fluttered in the breeze both inside and outside the station. before boarding the train, prime minister and mrs. lee kuan yew and the other distinguished visitors from singapore bade farewell to the 1,500 people who saw them off at the station, amid the beating of drums and gongs and the playing of musical instruments. youngsters danced happily while others waved bouquets and shouted slogans in rhythm, expressing the sincere desire that the friendship between the people of china

and singapore and the friendly relations between the two countries would be constantly developed.

among those accompanying the distinguished visitors to shumchun was fu shun-ho, deputy director of the protocol department of the chinese foreign ministry.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

"Materialization of Detente" or Materialization of War?

(NCNA-English Peking, May 23, 1976)

following is an article by hsin ping under the title of "'materialization of detente' or materialization of war?":

the kremlin chieftains are steadily intensifying their war system and stepping up war preparations while chanting the peace psalms of "materialization of detente" and "irreversibility of detente".

the chieftain of the war industry d.f. ustinov became a member of the political bureau of the soviet revisionist party last february and minister of defence late last month and was named a general of the army the moment he joined the armed forces.

on may 8, a marshal's star was conferred on the new tsars' general chieftain leonid brezhnev coupled with the title of "chairman of the defence council". what an awe-inspiring picture -- the marshal assuming his post before a "stockpile of military hardware" with a general of the army standing at attention excl. the general secretary of the kremlin's political bureau is now a marshal holding the post of "chairman of the defence council" while one of its member is an army general holding the post of "minister of defence". what a befitting pair excl. this is the war system rigged up by the kremlin and the battle array it displayed this spring.

to get a clear picture of the new tsars' war preparations, certain scenes of intensified materialization of war at the 25th moscow party congress last february is worth recalling.

everyone knows that with its agriculture going from bad to worse in the last 20-odd years, soviet grain output last year fell to the lowest in the past 11 years and grain import hit an all-time high, to be followed by

big purchases in coming years. yet, in relation to other items the investment in agriculture was reduced in the new five-year plan adopted at the 25th congress and the number of important machines to be supplied to agriculture during the period of this plan is smaller than that in the previous five-year plan. what does this mean?

five years ago, brezhnev bragged about his "magnificent" "welfare plan" at the 24th congress, alleging that "the major task of the ninth five-year plan is to improve highly the welfare of the labouring people" etc. however, this only turned out to be an empty promise. at the recent 25th congress, this general secretary said not a word about the "welfare" question as if he had never mentioned it before. what does this mean?

it is clear that more funds have been diverted from consumer goods and agriculture to the war industry and the heavy industry. this in the words of brezhnev is "all-out effort" to boost production of the war industry and the heavy industry. the soviet press openly called on the soviet people "to build up the country's military strength by sparing no effort and sometimes even conscientiously tolerating all kinds of difficulties and restrictions." now, soviet military expenditure which accounts for 35 per cent of the state budget and surpasses that of the united states is the biggest in the world. the increase in the soviet arms stockpile has swollen the expansionist ambition of brezhnev who cried out frantically: "we now have to reckon, in one way or another, with the state of affairs in virtually every spot on the globe".

as a result of intensified militarization of the national economy decided at the 25th congress of the soviet revisionist party, the kremlin has recently militarized the organisation of its political bureau. the trend of development shows more and more clearly that while crying loudly about "materialization of detente" the new tsars are actually stepping up the materialization of war. it proves conversely the "futility of detente".

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentary Refutes Fallacy
of Soviet Ambassador to Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, May 23, 1976)

the "people's daily" today carries a commentary refuting the may 18 statement of new soviet ambassador to japan dmitri polyansky as confusing truth and falsehood. excerpts from the commentary entitled "loud talk and fact" read:

according to japanese newspaper reports, new soviet ambassador to japan polyansky, in his first public statement on may 18 after assuming office, said that "good neighbourliness and friendship are the principles in the development of japanese and soviet relations" and that at the present "it is necessary to protect japanese-soviet relations" from "interference" by a "force".

even a primary analysis will help one see that this insinuating talk is nothing but an attempt to cover up the hegemonic nature of the soviet social-imperialists in handling their relations with japan.

the soviet revisionists have been talking profusely about "good-neighbourliness and friendship" for many years. strangely enough, the more frequently they enchant such talk, the more unscrupulously the soviet union becomes in bullying, interfering with and threatening japan. not a restraint has been put on such acts.

the soviet revisionists have been occupying japan's northern territories, building military bases and expanding military ports there and increasing tension in the northern pacific. whenever the japanese people demanded the return of their inherent land, the soviet revisionists would accuse them of "revanchism", "provocation", "putting forward groundless and unlawful claims", etc. they try to overawe the japanese people by the use of power.

soviet airplanes and warships have acted frequently and recklessly in the vicinity of japan. soviet planes even intruded into its airspace. japan's security is being threatened.

the soviet revisionists have been engaged in espionage and penetrating activities in japan under the signboard of "economic and cultural exchange". a soviet spy disguised as a "journalist" was arrested by japanese police several days ago.

as a fishery magnate on the high seas, the soviet union repeatedly detained japanese fishing boats and fishermen, and dispatched fleets to japan's near

seas to plunder her marine resources, sabotaging the japanese people's normal fishing operations.

can all this be labelled as "good neighbourliness and friendship"?

the japanese people's struggle for the return of the northern islands and against soviet hegemonism has been daily mounting. all the existing problems in japanese-soviet relations have resulted from the hegemonic policies and acts of the soviet revisionists.

however, in an attempt to divert public attention, the soviet ambassador to japan referred to somebody else, but not the soviet revisionists themselves, as responsible for the "complication of relations" between the soviet union and japan. the more they try to hide, the more they expose themselves. the soviet revisionists pursue hegemonism in their relations with japan, but try to cover up the facts with talks of "good neighbourliness and friendship" and shirk the responsibility by confusing the truth and falsehood. this will never do.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Chinese Government Delegation Arrives in Khartoum

(NCNA-English Khartoum, May 22, 1976)

the chinese government delegation with fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries, as leader and chang yueh, chinese ambassador to the sudan, as deputy leader (already in the sudan), arrived here by air this evening to take part in the celebrations of the "may 25" revolution of the democratic republic of the sudan.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by sudanese minister for the presidency of the republic abdulla el hassan el khider, sudanese socialist union assistant general secretary for diplomacy and information ahmed abdel halim, and minister of state for the presidency of the republic izzel din hamid.

korean ambassador pak neung il and chang yueh together with other officials of the chinese embassy were also present at the airport.

CHINA AND TUNISIA

Tunisia Reaffirms Support for Restoration to China of Her Legitimate Seats in International Sports Organizations

(NCNA-English Tunis, May 21, 1976)

tunisia supports the restoration to china of her legitimate seats in various international sports organizations, reaffirmed tunisian minister of youth and sports fouad mbazaa when he received wang tien-cheng, leader of the chinese swimming and diving team, on may 19.

the tunisian minister had a friendly talk with wang tien-cheng. chinese ambassador hou yeh-feng was present on the occasion.

yesterday evening, minister mbazaa presided over a reception in honour of the chinese swimming and diving team in a reception room of the menzah swimming pool. the chinese swimmers and divers gave a performance of songs and dances, including a song of palestinian fighters. the chinese and tunisian swimmers and divers had cordial chats.

the chinese men and women swimmers and divers gave their second demonstration here this evening, which was watched by minister mbazaa. tunisian swimmers and divers also took part in the demonstration which won round after round of applause from the some 3,000 spectators amidst a warm atmosphere of friendship between china and tunisia.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Delegation Leader to 4th UNCTAD Returns to Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 23, 1976)

chou hua-min, leader of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the fourth session of the united nations conference on trade and development and vice-minister of foreign trade, returned here by air this evening.

he was greeted at the airport by chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, and pi chi-lung, and other leading members of departments concerned.

CHINA AND VENEZUELA

Venezuelan Guests Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 22, 1976)

peng ti, leading member of the hsinhua news agency, gave a dinner yesterday evening in honour of adolfo herrera, deputy of venezuela, professor of journalism at central university and second vice-president of the venezuela-china amity association, his wife and daughter.

hu hung-fan, council member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, was present on the occasion.

the venezuelan guests arrived in peking the day before yesterday for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the hsinhua news agency.

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TRADE UNION MOVEMENT

Lay Bare Teng Hsiao-p'ing's Conspiracy To Reverse Verdicts for Restoration on the Trade Union Movement

by

the theory group of the preparatory group of China's 9th Trade Union Congress

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 21, 1976)

The struggle to repulse the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts personally initiated and led by our great leader Chairman Mao has won great victories. The working class and revolutionary people throughout the country are marching forward triumphantly and a new surging tide for the penetrating criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing, for rebuffing the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts and for tracking down the counter-revolutionaries is on the rise. Under the excellent situation, we must deepen our criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary line and further settle scores with his activities to reverse verdicts and restore capitalism on the trade union movement front.

In July, August and September last year, when the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts whipped up by Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party, made a lot of noise, Teng Hsiao-p'ing took to the field and disseminated a host of revisionist fallacies about trade union work. Referring to the "draft documents" of the 9th Trade Union Congress, he said insolently: "Why should the trade unions grasp class struggle? If the trade unions also grasp class struggle, then what will the Party committees do? How can class struggle be reiterated every day?" "The trade unions should care for production and workers' life and welfare." These few words fully reveal Teng Hsiao-p'ing's wolfish ambition to impose his revisionist program with "three directives as the key link" on the trade unions.

Whether or not the trade unions should grasp class struggle under the dictatorship of the proletariat is a fundamental question concerning the character, task and role of the trade unions. It is also a fundamental difference between Marxism and revisionism concerning the trade unions.

Marxism always maintains that trade unions are the product of class struggle and an instrument in waging class struggle. The character, task and role of the trade unions are decided by the status of the working class and its historical mission. The historical mission of the working class is to thoroughly overthrow the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes, replace the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie with the dictatorship of the proletariat, use socialism to defeat capitalism and finally realize communism. Therefore, the trade unions must make the thorough liberation of the working class its fighting goal.

Seizure of political power is only the first step in a long march. Under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the working class is the leading class of the state. But class struggle is by no means over. The trade unions must, under the leadership of the Communist Party which is the vanguard of the working class, take an active part in the struggle against the bourgeoisie. It should become the strong cornerstone of proletarian dictatorship, and a school for the workers to learn communism.

China's trade unions are mass organizations of the working class under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party. The Party's basic program and its basic line for the historical period of socialism formulated by Chairman Mao represent the basic interests of the Chinese working class and reflect the aspirations of the masses of workers for continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. The basic task of the trade unions is to implement the Party's basic line and accomplish the Party's basic program. Under the Party's centralized leadership, the trade unions must take class struggle as the key link, arm the workers with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, bring into full play the role of the working class as the main force in combating and preventing revisionism and exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie, so as to carry the revolution through to the end under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Revisionists invariably blur the proletarian character of the trade unions by putting forward theories of class conciliation and of the dying out of class struggle and oppose the grasping of proletarian class struggle against the bourgeoisie by the trade unions in order to tailor the trade unions to fit the needs of the bourgeoisie. During the period of the democratic revolution, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i was opposed to the trade union's struggle for the working class to seize political power. During the period of the socialist revolution, Liu Shao-ch'i collaborated with Teng Hsiao-p'ing in making every effort to publicize in the sphere of the workers' movement the theory of the dying out of class struggle, the theory of productive forces, economism, and syndicalism. They also pushed a revisionist line which in the trade union movement was centered on production and incorporated production, well-being and education. Poisoned by this revisionist line, the trade unions lost their revolutionary and militant character.

Why did the masses of workers forsake the trade unions in the early days of the great proletarian cultural revolution? It was because the trade unions did not grasp class struggle and did not lead the working masses to wage struggle against the capitalist-roaders within the Party. We must bear this historical lesson in mind and "never forget classes and class struggle."

Teng Hsiao-p'ing dished out the revisionist program with "three directives as the key link," was frenziedly opposed to the trade unions taking hold of class struggle and advocated that trade unions had to grasp production and workers' life and welfare. Actually, he tried to continuously push his revisionist line in the trade union movement, change the class character of the trade unions, switch the orientation of their work and divorce them from the Party's basic line, so as to serve his aim at capitalist restoration.

Chairman Mao recently pointed out: "Liu Shao-ch'i advocated the theory of the dying out of class struggle, but he himself never ceased to wage class struggle. He wanted to protect his bunch of renegades and sworn followers. Lin Piao wanted to overthrow the proletariat and attempted a coup. Did class struggle die out?" Chairman Mao's instruction incisely exposes the reactionary and deceptive character of the theory of the dying out of class struggle advocated by Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-p'ing.

By advocating the theory of the dying out of class struggle and opposing the trade unions taking hold of class struggle, Teng Hsiao-p'ing wanted the proletariat to hand over its arms and surrender to the bourgeoisie and to cover up the bourgeois attack on the proletariat. When Teng Hsiao-p'ing made a clamor that "how can class struggle be reiterated every day," he was in fact himself formulating a program and preparing public opinion for an organized and planned attack on the proletariat on behalf of the bourgeoisie.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing yelled that "if the trade unions also grasp class struggle, then what will the Party committees do?" He vainly attempted to give others the false impression that he only did not want the trade unions to grasp class struggle, but Party committees still had to do so. In actual fact, this is nothing but a fraud. We would like to ask how can the Party committees grasp class struggle when this struggle is completely negated and when the Party's basic line is totally ignored? It should also be ponted out that Teng Hsiao-p'ing also has an ulterior object in view in standing the trade unions and the Party committees against each other on the question of grasping class struggle. Since class struggle is the key link of our work in all fields and is the fundamental theory and practice of our Party, the question that "if the trade unions also grasp class struggle, then what will the Party committees do" simply does not exist. Just the opposite, only by vigorously grasping class struggle can the trade unions become the Party's effective assistant. If, in accordance with Teng Hsiao-p'ing's reactionary logic, the trade unions did not grasp class struggle and stressed only production and workers' life and welfare, they would inevitably end up on the beaten track of revisionism.

Throughout the historical period of socialism, the principal contradiction is the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, the

main danger is revisionism, the target of the revolution is the bourgeoisie, and the main target of the struggle is those in power taking the capitalist road within the Party. "The capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road." This will be a historical phenomenon for a long time to come. Therefore, we must be mentally prepared for fighting a protracted war against the capitalist-roaders.

Using the reactionary theory of productive forces to undermine the trade union movement is an old trick of old and new revisionists. From Trotsky and Bukharin who advocated that trade unions must "go all out" to "organize production" to Khrushchev and Brezhnev who blustered that "the economy is more important than politics"; from Liu Shao-ch'i who asserted that "the production movement is the workers' movement" to Lin Piao who professed that "workers doing their work well means politics," all did their utmost to oppose the proletariat's struggle against the bourgeoisie and the dictatorship of the proletariat under the signboard of developing production.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing took over the mantle of the old and new revisionists. While inveighing against the trade unions grasping class struggle, he advocated their "grasping production." In fact, he wanted the trade unions to take production as the "key link" and return to the revisionist road of "putting production first." This is the theory of productive forces in pure form.

Since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution, trade union organizations at various levels under the leadership of the Party committees, have grasped revolution and promoted production, done a great deal of work and played a positive role. May we ask: is there a single industrial product in the whole country which is not manufactured by our working class? When has our working class shown no concern for socialist industrial production? Our difference of opinion with Teng Hsiao-p'ing is not on whether the trade unions should grasp production, but on which should come first, politics or economics, revolution or production, and which direction the trade unions should take.

In criticizing Trotsky and Bukharin for trumpeting the absurd fallacy that the trade union should "do its best" in "organizing production," Lenin incisively pointed out: "Politics cannot but have precedence over economics." (Lenin, "More on Trade Unions, the Current Situation and the Mistakes of Trotsky and Bukharin," Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. IV, p. 441) "If a class does not correctly handle problems politically, it cannot maintain its rule and consequently also cannot solve its production tasks." (Ibid., p. 442) The great principle of "grasping revolution, promoting production" set forth by Chairman Mao incisively expounds the dialectical relationship between politics and economics and between revolution and production. Teng Hsiao-p'ing who adheres to the reactionary stand of the bourgeoisie has totally betrayed the above fundamental principle of Marxism.

Another trick Teng Hsiao-p'ing tried was to change the character of the trade union and reverse its orientation with the intention of making the trade unions abandon class struggle in order to "care for workers' life and welfare," to turn it into a welfare organization. This is just a replay of the old tune of so-called "theory of the three major divisions of work within an enterprise" -- "the Party committee grasps politics,

administrative branch grasps production, and the trade union grasps livelihood" -- concocted by him before the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Our Party and state have always been concerned with the life of the masses. The trade unions should also do so. But we firmly oppose welfarism. Chairman Mao teaches us: "Education should be conducted among comrades in the trade unions and among the masses of workers to enable them to understand that they should not see merely the immediate and partial interests of the working class while forgetting its broad, long-range interests." (Mao Tse-tung, "On the Policy Concerning Industry and Commerce," Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung, p. 1283) Chairman Mao's teaching is the criterion for our correct handling of the question of the well-being of the masses of workers. To sabotage the trade union movement and betray the fundamental interests of the working class, all revisionists make use of economism and welfarism.

When waging struggle against economism, Lenin pointed out that the confirmed adherents of the bourgeoisie "made repeated attempts to organize purely economic unions of workers and to divert them in this way from 'politics,' from socialism." (Lenin, "Our Program," Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. IV, p. 188) Teng Hsiao-p'ing is exactly the kind of confirmed representative of the bourgeoisie in the workers' movement that Lenin denounced. Welfare would be out of the question if the working class abandoned class struggle, allowed itself to be attacked by the bourgeoisie ideologically, politically and economically, and finally led to an all-round restoration of capitalism which would reduce the working class from masters of the country to slaves.

In his important instruction on the question of theory, Chairman Mao points out: "Our country at present practices a commodity system, and the wage system is unequal, too, there being the eight-grade wage system, etc. These can only be restricted under the dictatorship of the proletariat."

The broad masses of Chinese workers have raised their communist consciousness to an unprecedented height and brought their communist spirit into full play through the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movements to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Great numbers of advanced workers have come to the fore by distinguishing themselves in the struggle for the restriction of bourgeois rights, criticizing concepts of bourgeois rights and resisting the corrosive influence of the bourgeoisie.

In advocating the trade unions "caring for workers' life and welfare," Teng Hsiao-p'ing does not mean taking the well-being of the masses to heart. He is concerned, instead, about the interest of a handful of bourgeois overlords. By means of "bonuses," "extra pay" and other cheap promises, he tried hard to extend bourgeois rights, widen the difference in grades among workers, undermine the unity of the working class, corrode and disintegrate its ranks and dampen its revolutionary spirit. He attempted to foster and buy over a small part of the labor aristocrats to betray the interest of the proletariat and become his force in pushing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and restoring capitalism.

As the cornerstone of the dictatorship of the proletariat and as a communist school, the trade unions must train and bring up worker-cadres for the Party and the state. Chairman Mao pointed out long ago: "It is necessary to educate many cadres from among the workers.... It is impossible for the working class to attain liberation without large numbers of such cadres." (Mao Tse-tung, "Introducing The Chinese Worker," Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung, p. 722)

Teng Hsiao-p'ing, however, frenziedly yelled: "I have never heard of such a thing as the trade unions training and bringing up cadres for the Party and state. This is something imposed on the Party." By openly opposing Marxism-Leninism and the consistent teachings of Chairman Mao and the relevant decisions of the Party Central Committee, Teng Hsiao-p'ing has fully bared his hostility to the working class and the criminal aim of his vain attempt to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat.

All the above fallacies of Teng Hsiao-p'ing had been criticized during the great cultural revolution. Last year Teng Hsiao-p'ing brazenly made similar remarks in an attempt to reverse the verdicts of the cultural revolution and settle accounts with it. Instigated by Teng Hsiao-p'ing, there again emerged on the trade union movement front absurd arguments that made every effort to obstruct the criticism of the "three-in-one" revisionist line in the trade union movement. These absurd arguments asked "whether or not the trade unions also had traversed Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in the past 25 years as Teng Hsiao-p'ing claimed." They made no mention of the interference and sabotage of the revisionist line in the trade union movement on the trade unions before the great cultural revolution, slandered the trade unions established after the great cultural revolution as organizations that "dare not take the old road and do not know how to take the new road," and described the excellent situation on the trade union movement front as a mass of pitch darkness.

Here, a very pointed question is raised: Should the revisionist line pushed by the trade unions before the great cultural revolution be criticized and thoroughly negated? Is the situation on the trade union movement front after the great cultural revolution very good or terrible? The crux of the question is: Should trade unions continue to advance along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line or fall back to the revisionist old path before the great cultural revolution?

As everyone knows, before the great cultural revolution Liu Shao-ch'i and company frenziedly pushed a revisionist line in trade union work. They stood opposed to the proletariat at every important juncture of the socialist revolution. They used so-called "contradiction between the public and the private" (the former to them being the administration and the latter the trade unions) to counter Chairman Mao's wise assertion that the principal contradiction at home is "the contradiction between the working class and the bourgeoisie." After the basic completion of the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production, they made a great clamor that the principal contradiction in China was one "between the advanced socialist system and the backward social productive forces" to chime in with the bourgeois rightists in their attacks on the Party. They then continued their clamor

for the elimination of class differences and for those between worker and peasant, and stirred up a wind for the elimination of trade unions, to oppose the general line, the great leap forward and the setting up of people's communes.

In 1962, Chairman Mao reiterated the question of class struggle and put forward the Party's basic line for the entire historical period of socialism. Even after that they still stubbornly clung to the "three-in-one" revisionist line in the trade union movement. After the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution, they still continued their efforts in pushing the reactionary bourgeois line. They blew the evil wind of economism to sabotage the great cultural revolution. The broad masses of workers and trade unions cadres heroically rebelled against them by repudiating their revisionist line. Can we say that this is not right?

Chairman Mao pointed out: "The great proletarian cultural revolution is in essence a great political revolution carried out under the conditions of socialism by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes." Early this year, Chairman Mao said: "Without struggle, there is no progress." "Can 800 million people manage without struggle?!" Ten years have elapsed since the great proletarian cultural revolution. This is a decade of combat, a decade of victory. Through the great cultural revolution, a brand-new feature has appeared in China's trade union movement which is advancing triumphantly along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Under the centralized leadership of the Party, the trade unions have upheld the Party's basic line and intensified the proletariat's struggle against the bourgeoisie. They have become the strong cornerstone of the dictatorship of the proletariat and a school for the workers to learn communism.

In the past decade, the working class has acted as the main force in smashing the two bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, in criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius and currently in repudiating Teng Hsiao-p'ing and the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. With the vigorous development of the mass movement to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, a huge contingent of worker-theorists has been growing sturdily in the course of struggle. The working class has stepped into the political arena of struggle-criticism-transformation in the realm of the superstructure and has begun to occupy the field hietherto dominated by the bourgeoisie. The worker-militia has taken an active part in defending the motherland and in waging class struggle in society, demonstrating the might of the dictatorship by the masses. The workers are taking part in enterprise management, in steering the enterprises toward the correct orientation and correct line. By following Chairman Mao's teaching "Grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war," the mass movement to learn from Tach'ing in industry is surging.

These profound changes in the workers' movement since the great cultural revolution have paved a brilliant revolutionary path for trade union work under the dictatorship of the proletariat. This great victory has gladdened the proletariat, but the bourgeois is panic-stricken. The assertion that the new trade unions "dare not take the old road" has revealed the dilemma of the bourgeoisie within the Party who wants to take the old road but fears the

rebellion of the masses. The assertion that the new trade unions "do not know how to take the new road" is a confession of its stubbornly insisting on taking the old road of revisionism.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing's series of activities to reverse verdicts and bring about a restoration on the trade union movement front have fully exposed his unbridled ambitions to restore capitalism by going all out to oppose Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and launch attacks in all fields against the proletariat. But, "reversing verdicts goes against the will of people." Teng Hsiao-p'ing's vain attempt to turn back the wheel of history is nothing but a pipe dream. Under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, we are determined to conscientiously study Chairman Mao's series of important instructions, actively plunge into the great struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, and eliminate the pernicious influence of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist line in the trade union movement so as to enable the trade unions to victoriously advance forever along the course charted by Chairman Mao.

* * *

REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

It Is Definitely Impermissible To Reverse the Verdicts on the Revisionist Educational Line of Those Seventeen Years

by

the criticism group of Liaoning University

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 26, 1976)

Around last summer, that unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party stirred up a Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts on a large scale. For a time, absurd arguments created quite a din in educational circles in a vain attempt to reverse the verdicts on the revisionist educational line of those seventeen years. This is definitely not a fortituous phenomenon, but one with deep political and historical origin.

Education is an important component of the superstructure and is the political and economic refleciton of a given society. Various classes in society, in particular the politically dominant class, will want to transform education in the image of its own class and treat it as an instrument of class struggle and class dictatorship. As it is just the beginning of the proletarian revolution in education, we must run the school as an instrument of the proletarian dictatorship of the proletariat under the dictatorship of the proletariat. The aim of those people who stir up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts in taking so much trouble to create so many absurd arguments on the question of education is to oppose the proletarian revolution in education and the exercise of all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie, to negate the great cultural revolution and to pave the way for their capitalist restoration.

The history of class struggle tells us that the objective of the reactionary ruling class in conducting education is to uphold their reactionary rule. Toward the end of the period of Spring and Autumn Annals, the education conducted by Confucius, the representative of the faction for restoring the slavery system, was in the service of his political line of "subduing one's self and returning to propriety." After the founding of the Ch'in Dynasty, for the sake of consolidating the newly emerging feudal system, educational reform was carried out with the Legalist thought as the guide, but this was opposed and disrupted by the disciples of Confucius. They disseminated the fallacy that "the present is not as good as the past" and vainly attempted to "read more books of antiquity in order to upset the present order" and subvert the political power of the newly emerging landlord class. Against this, Ch'in Shih Huang adopted the suppressive measure of "burning books and burying scholars alive." It can be seen how soul-stirring the struggle on the educational front was between the newly emerging landlord class and the fallen slave-owning class!

Education is an important matter that concerns the upbringing of successors. The landlord and the bourgeois classes are aware that whoever

controls the younger generation controls the future of the country. In The Dream of the Red Chamber, Chia Cheng looked upon as a question of "paramount importance" whether Chia Pao-yü would study the "Four Books" and the "Five Classics." In the rebellious conduct of Chia Pao-yü who opposed the examination system, "neglected his studies" and refused to enter upon "official career," he saw the ill omen of having no successor to his feudal family holding official ranks. Because of this, he had Chia Pao-yü half beaten to death. Chia Cheng was well aware of the need to use education to bring up successors for his own class. On this point, he could truly represent the will of the feudal landlord class.

The bourgeois elements also use the school as an instrument for upholding the rule of their own class, although they drape education with the mantle of "standing above classes" in order to hoodwink the working people. Actually, just as Lenin had profoundly exposed: "The old schools as a whole are imbued with the class spirit and only the children of the bourgeoisie are allowed to learn knowledge." "In these schools the younger generation of workers and peasants is not so much educated as enslaved by the bourgeoisie."

In China, not only Chang Chih-t'ung, Yüan Shih-k'ai and Chiang Kai-shek used education as an instrument for carrying out restoration and regression, but also the imperialists invading China used education as a weapon supplementary to their gunboats. They set up schools in China and permitted China to send students to study in their countries. Their intention was a "heavenly secret" as revealed by an imperialist in his memorandum. He wrote: "The country that succeeds in educating young Chinese people of this generation will, through the efforts made in this connection under spiritual and commercial influence, reap the greatest reward" and "can use the most satisfactory and ingenious method to control the development of China." Look, what a sinister feature this is. They conducted education in China entirely for the purpose of conquering China ideologically, politically and economically so that China will long remain in a colonial and semi-colonial state. Of course, confronted with the rolling torrents of the revolutionary struggle of the Chinese people, the imperialist attempt to dominate China could only be a fond dream.

For the sake of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and realizing the far-reaching ideal of communism, the proletariat, having won political power, elevated to an extremely important position the question of bringing up successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, and carried out reforms in schools according to the demand of the proletariat. Not long after the October Revolution, Lenin pointed out: "Carry through to the end the cause that began with the October Revolution in 1917, change the school from the bourgeois instrument of class rule to an instrument for overthrowing that rule and for abolishing the class differentiation of society." "Train a generation that is eventually capable of building communism." Guided by Lenin's proletarian revolutionary line, the Soviet Union in the twenties carried out a series of reforms for the old system of education. However, after the death of Lenin, due to the failure to carry on revolution on the educational front, the bourgeois representatives usurped educational power, restored the bourgeois system of education and created public opinion and made organizational preparations for the all-round restoration of capitalism in the Soviet Union. This bitter lesson of history should be learned by the proletariat and the revolutionary people.

Today, the people who stir up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts and want to reverse the verdicts of the great cultural revolution vainly attempt to restore the domination of the revisionist line over our schools and bring up successors for the landlord and the bourgeois classes. This is something the proletariat and the revolutionaries will absolutely not permit.

Another reason that the people who stir up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts want to make a breach in educational circles is that the educational front has always been the hereditary domain of the exploiting classes, that there are still large numbers of unreformed intellectuals and that the force of old habit and bourgeois prejudices are particularly inveterate.

In the seventeen years before the great cultural revolution, with the leadership on the educational front manipulated by Liu Shao-ch'i and company, the influence of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism on the educational front had never been eliminated and bourgeois influence was still deep-seated and strongly entrenched. For a long time, it was on the strength of their superiority on this educational front that the bourgeoisie and its representatives had launched numerous frenzied attacks against the proletariat. After the great proletarian cultural revolution, the proletariat wrested back the power of education and a series of profound changes took place on the educational front, but the real transformation of this battlefront with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tsetung thought just began. This being so, a social foundation for the restoration of capitalism still existed in the educational domain and revisionist fallacies could readily find a market there. Those who stirred up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts therefore chose the educational battlefront as a breach to launch an attack on the proletariat.

This tells us by negative example how important it is for the proletariat to occupy firmly and transform thoroughly the educational battlefront in order to combat and guard against revisionism and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat! Chairman Mao points out, "The period of schooling should be shortened, education should be revolutionized and the domination of our schools by bourgeois intellectuals should by no means be allowed to continue." Historical lessons and experience and the practice of class struggle have taught us that we definitely cannot permit the bourgeoisie to seize this educational battlefront again.

In 1966, the great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao commenced from the cultural and educational battlefront. This was extremely timely and entirely necessary.

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, socialist new things have appeared in great numbers on the educational front and a brand-new revolutionary scene has emerged. The worker-propaganda teams marched impressively into the schools and smashed the world monopolized by bourgeois intellectuals. University students were selected from among workers, peasants and soldiers with practical experience. The worker-peasant-soldier students who attended and managed universities and transformed universities with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tsetung thought became a new political force of the revolution in education. Proletarian politics was put in command, class struggle was taught

as the main course, open-door schooling was practiced, and education was integrated with the three great revolutionary movements so that the students could make contributions to socialist revolution and construction while in school. The worker-peasant-soldier students drawn from communes or factories were sent back to communes or factories as laborers with socialist consciousness and culture. The staircase of "studying in order to become an official" was pulled down. All these changes were brought about by the great proletarian cultural revolution and all these socialist new things are the fruits of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

It can be seen that the proletarian revolution in education and the great proletarian revolution as inseparable. To negate the proletarian revolution in education is to negate the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Chairman Mao recently pointed out: "Reversing verdicts goes against the will of people." That unrepentant Party capitalist-roader who wanted to reverse the verdicts of the great proletarian cultural revolution and settle accounts with the great cultural revolution is bound to receive head-on blows from millions of revolutionary teachers and students as well as revolutionary people who have been tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution. We must take class struggle as the key link, seriously study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, enthusiastically throw ourselves into this great struggle, courageously defend the CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao and his proletarian revolutionary line, carry through to the end the struggle for strike back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts and win fresh victories in the socialist revolution!

* * *

PARIS COMMUNE

The Paris Commune and the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

by

Hsin Feng (辛 风)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 18, 1976)

"The glorious movement of March 18 was the dawn of the great social revolution which will liberate mankind from the regime of classes forever." (Marx: "Rsolutions of the Meeting in Honor of the First Anniversary of the Paris Commune") The dawn of the great social revolution of the Paris Commune inspired the proletariat and working people all over the world to fight for their own emancipation, and to date 105 years have elapsed. When the heroic sons and daughters of the Commune were at bay in a fierce battle against the bourgeois reactionaries, Marx pointed out: "But even if the Commune is crushed, the struggle will only be postponed. The principles of the Commune are eternal and cannot be destroyed; they will declare themselves again and again until the working class achieves its liberation." ("The Record of A Speech on the Paris Commune") The eternal principle of the Paris Commune is the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The dictatorship of the proletariat is the talisman and heirloom of the proletariat and the reovlutionary masses. Chairman Mao teaches us: "Until the day imperialism abroad and classes at home are completely extinguished, this talisman can never be discarded." Conversely, all old and new revisionists are turncoats of the dictatorship of the proletariat and people who trample underfoot the revolutionary principle of the Paris Commune.

I

How did the heroic people of the Paris Commune put this principle into practice? How did the proletarian revolutionary teachers defend and develop this principle? In order to answer these questions, we might well look back over the great uprising of the Paris Commune.

The uprising of the Paris Commune broke out at a moment when national and class contradictions in France had become very acute. In July 1870, Louis Bonaparte (Napoleon III), the French emperor, started a war against Prussia. He was defeated and taken prisoner. The French bourgeoisie proclaimed the founding of the Third French Republic, and a "government of national defense" was formed by the reactionary army officer Trochu.

In the course of protracted struggle, the French proletariat had realized that only by keeping a firm grip on the gun could they repulse the aggressors and repudiate the bourgeoisie. Therefore, when the Prussian army closed in on Paris and besieged it, the proletariat and the masses of the people of Paris armed and organized themselves into nearly 200 battalions of New National Guards. In the face of the armed proletariat, the bourgeoisie were

scared out of their wits. They brought out the hangman and traitor Thiers to form a new reactionary government. As soon as Thiers came to power, he on the one hand surrendered in humiliation to Prussia by ceding land and making a payment of indemnity, and on the other hand sent reactionary troops to seize the artillery of the National Guard on the Buttes Montmartre. On March 18, the proletariat and other laboring people of Paris staged an armed uprising. After repulsing the attack of the reactionary armed forces of Thiers, they occupied all old government institutions in Paris. The reactionary Thiers government fled in panic to Versailles.

On March 26, the people of Paris elected the members of the Commune, and on March 28, the Paris Commune was officially proclaimed. This state of a new pattern under the dictatorship of the proletariat founded by the proletariat of Paris after overthrowing the bourgeois regime by means of violence 105 years ago was the first of its kind in the history of mankind.

"The first premise of the dictatorship of the proletariat is an army of the proletariat." (Marx: "On the 7th Anniversary of the International") The first decree announced by the Paris Commune was the abolition of the bourgeois standing army and its replacement by the armed populace. The Commune also dissolved the reactionary police and courts and replaced them with the Security Committee and Judicial Committee formed by election. Privileges enjoyed by government officials and the system of grades were abolished; the masses of the people were allowed to take part in the management of the Commune; and officials were put under the supervision of the masses. The system of high salaries was abolished, and it was stipulated that the highest wages paid to members of the Commune might not exceed those paid to skilled workers. Factories and houses belonging to capitalists fleeing the country were confiscated. A decree for the separation of the Church from the State was promulgated. The Church was forbidden to interfere in the political affairs of the Commune, and theological courses were abolished in schools. Some reactionary bourgeois newspapers were placed under legal custody. Hence, dictatorship was exercised over the bourgeoisie politically, economically and ideologically.

Due to the restriction of historical conditions and the absence of the strong leadership of a proletarian political party which took Marxism as its guiding ideology, the dictatorship of the Paris Commune over the bourgeoisie was not a thorough one. It had not thoroughly expropriated the expropriators, had not marched troops to Versailles where the bourgeois regime was seated to thoroughly wipe out the counter-revolutionary armed forces, and had not resolutely and boldly suppressed bourgeois resistance. These mistakes were the important causes of the failure of the Paris Commune. Though the Commune -- this new-type state of the proletariat -- lasted only 72 days, this great attempt of the proletariat to seize political power provided later proletarian revolutions with valuable historical experiences: The proletariat can only seize political power by means of violent revolution and consolidate its political power by carrying out the dictatorship of the proletariat.

II

The theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat is the quintessence of Marxism. Lenin pointed out: "Only he is a Marxist who extends the

recognition of the class struggle to the recognition of the dictatorship of the proletariat." (The State and Revolution) Whether to adhere to or oppose the principle of the Paris Commune and the dictatorship of the proletariat is the focal point of the repeated struggles between the two lines in the international communist movement over the past 100 years and more, and is also the touchstone for distinguishing Marxism from revisionism.

The proletarian revolutionary teachers took the principle of Paris Commune paid very great attention to and persistently waged struggle in defense of the principle of the Commune. In the days of the Paris Commune uprising, Marx started to collect and study relevant information concerning the Commune, sent people to make contacts with it and gave it much valuable advice. On the day following the failure of the Paris Commune, Marx read out at the General Council of the First International the "Address" drafted by him -- "The Civil War in France." This Marxist classical document scientifically summed up the revolutionary experience of the Paris Commune, further expounded the fundamental principles of Marxism concerning proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat, used the theory of revolution to arm the proletariat of all countries, and made indelible contributions toward defending the revolutionary principle of the Paris Commune.

After the death of Marx, Engels waged an uncompromising struggle against the opportunists of the Second International who distorted and tampered with the principle of the Paris Commune. In the "Introduction" to The Civil War in France written by him, he warned the opportunist chieftains: "Well and good, gentlemen, do you want to know what this dictatorship looks like? Look at the Paris Commune. This was the dictatorship of the proletariat."

The seizure of political power by the proletariat is not the end of class struggle but is the continuation of class struggle under the new situation. In "The Class Struggle in France, 1848-1850," Marx long ago pointed out: The dictatorship of the proletariat is the necessary period of transition to the abolition of all class distinctions, to the abolition of all the relations of production on which they rest, to the abolition of all social relations corresponding to these relations of production, and to the changing of all ideas springing from these social relations. When summing up the historical experience of the Paris Commune, Marx again pointed out in The Civil War in France that in order to obtain its own liberation, the working class "must go through protracted struggle and through a series of historical processes that will completely change the environment and people." This is to say, the working class must remold the objective world as well as the subjective world, continue the revolution on the economic front and at the same time persevere in continuing the revolution on the political and ideological fronts.

Class struggle is always acute and complicated. Before the seizure of political power, class struggle in society is reflected inside the revolutionary ranks of the proletariat. After the seizure of power, since there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, they also will be inevitably reflected within the revolutionary ranks of the proletariat. The historical experience of the Paris Commune has clearly explained such a condition.

Marx pointed out in The Civil War in France: "In every revolution there intrude, at the side of its true agents, men of a different stamp; some of them survivors of and devotees to past revolutions, without insight into the present movement," "others mere bawlers." He also pointed out: "After March 18, some such men did also turn up, and in some cases contrived to play pre-eminent parts. As far as their power went, they hampered the real action of the working class, exactly as men of that sort have hampered the full development of every previous revolution. They are an unavoidable evil: with time they are shaken off; but time was not allowed to the Commune."

A cause of the failure of the Paris Commune was that it had come up against this kind of "evil," which was unavoidable in the course of the revolution. Those who tried their utmost to hamper the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat would be even more dangerous if they could play a pre-eminent part within the revolutionary ranks. In the course of the revolution, the proletariat must be good at discerning such people and wage resolute struggle against them, for only then could it secure and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Boiling down the historical experience of the Paris Commune is that the proletariat must use revolutionary violence to break and smash the old state machinery and carry out the dictatorship of the proletariat. How should we carry out and persevere in the dictatorship of the proletariat? The historical experience and lessons of the Paris Commune also tell us: It is necessary to have the correct leadership of a genuine Marxist political party, for only then could we "guarantee that the social revolution could triumph and achieve the final goal of this revolution -- the elimination of classes." (Marx and Engels: "The Resolutions of the London Congress") The Blanquists and Proudhonists, who were preponderant in the Paris Commune, could not lead the proletarian revolution to victory. It is necessary to build an army under the leadership of the Party, since this army will be the strong cornerstone of the dictatorship of the proletariat. It is necessary to maintain a consolidated alliance of the working class and the peasantry. It is necessary to thoroughly expropriate the expropriators, abolish the system of private ownership of the means of production, institute the system of public ownership, and "uproot the economic foundations upon which rests the existence of classes, and therefore of class rule." (The Civil War in France) It is necessary to exercise dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the realm of the superstructure, including the ideological sphere, and persevere in protracted class struggle, for only then could we "completely change the environments and people." It is necessary to warmly support the initiative and revolutionary deeds of the revolutionary masses, and wholeheartedly rely on the working class and the revolutionary masses to carry out revolution and construction.

III

In the course of leading China to complete the great struggle of the new democratic revolution, in the course of leading China's great struggle for socialist revolution and socialist construction, and in the course of the great struggle of the international communist movement against modern revisionism, our great leader Chairman Mao has inherited, defended and developed the Marxist-Leninist theory of proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

As early as on the eve of the victory of the new democratic revolution in March 1949, Chairman Mao clearly pointed out that after nationwide victory, the principal contradiction at home was the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. This tells us that only the dictatorship of the proletariat can be depended on to solve this principal contradiction. In June of the same year, Chairman Mao again pointed out: "All experiences accumulated by the Chinese people in the past decades tell us to carry out people's democratic dictatorship." This also means the exercise of the dictatorship of the proletariat. After the socialist transformation of the means of production was in the main completed, Chairman Mao applied the law of the unity of opposites to comprehensively sum up the positive and negative experiences of the dictatorship of the proletariat at home and abroad, put forth the great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and laid down the basic line of the Party for the entire historical period of socialism. Later, he again personally initiated and led the great proletarian cultural revolution, thus greatly consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

At the end of 1974, he put forth the question of theory on clearly understanding the need to exercise dictatorship over the bourgeoisie. Recently, Chairman Mao further pointed out to us: "With the socialist revolution they themselves come under fire. At the time of the cooperative transformation of agriculture there were people in the Party who opposed it, and when it comes to criticizing bourgeois rights, they resent it. You are making the socialist revolution, and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. It is right in the Communist Party -- those in power taking the capitalist road. The capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road."

This extremely profound analysis of Marxism-Leninism by Chairman Mao is powerful ideological weapon for us to combat and guard against revisionism, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, and continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. The historical task of the dictatorship of the proletariat is to exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in all spheres and stages of the revolution, to direct the spearhead of the revolution at the bourgeoisie, particularly those in power taking the capitalist road inside the Party, and in the course of protracted class struggle, to create step by step conditions that would make it impossible for the bourgeoisie to exist or to arise again, and finally to eliminate classes and realize communism.

All revisionists oppose this revolutionary principle of the Paris Commune -- the dictatorship of the proletariat. From Bernstein to Kautsky, from Khrushchev and Brezhnev to Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, none did not follow this course. That unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party also is no exception. He has never referred to class struggle and thus essentially betrayed the dictatorship of the proletariat. He had long been clamoring that "there is too much dictatorship" and that "there could be some relaxation." When the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat on a mass scale was developing in depth, he cast forth the revisionist program with "the three directives as the key link" and put "the key link" and "things hinged on it" on an equal footing, thus vainly attempting to confuse and replace the key link

with things hinged on it, in order to achieve his evil aim of abolishing class struggle and opposing the dictatorship of the proletariat. It can be seen that the unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party is a renegade to the proletariat and also a person who tramples underfoot the revolutionary principle of the Paris Commune.

"Wind and thunder are stirring, flags and banners are flying wherever men live." Under the guiding light of the revolutionary principle of the Paris Commune, the torrents of the proletarian world revolution has surged forward for more than 100 years. Let imperialism, the reactionaries and all old and new revisionists tremble in front of the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat. The proletariat will win the whole world. "The Internationale" ultimately "will be materialized."

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CADRES

Cadres Should Become Ordinary Workers

by

Wu Ch'i (武其)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 18, 1976)

Chairman Mao recently pointed out: "With the socialist revolution they themselves come under fire. At the time of the cooperative transformation of agriculture there were people in the Party who opposed it, and when it comes to criticizing bourgeois rights, they resent it. You are making the socialist revolution, and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. It is right in the Communist Party -- those in power taking the capitalist road. The capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road." Chairman Mao's important instruction is a powerful ideological weapon for us to combat and guard against revisionism and to continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

From the cooperative transformation of agriculture to the criticism of bourgeois rights in the past twenty years and more, whenever a step forward was taken in the socialist revolution, those in power taking the capitalist road inside the Party invariably felt something amiss and wanted to obstruct the progress of the revolutionary torrents. Why? After studying Chairman Mao's latest instruction, we have come to understand clearly that the capitalist-roaders are the bourgeoisie within the Party in the period of socialist revolution. People of this kind have never been Marxists. They are bourgeois democrats who still keep to the stage of democratic revolution ideologically. As they are high officials earning a high salary, they alienate themselves from the masses, from reality and from labor, and become bureaucrats lording it over the masses of the people. Therefore, they resent the restriction of bourgeois rights very much and resist it with all ways and means.

Socialist new things have great vitality. Born and grown to maturity in the struggle to criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, the "May 7" cadre school has embodied Chairman Mao's educational concepts in its educational content and method, and inherited the outstanding traditions of our Party in educating the cadres. The proper running of "May 7" cadre schools is an important measure for the cadres to revolutionize their thinking. Once they come to the "May 7" cadre school, all cadres, irrespective of rank and seniority, are "May 7" fighters who have to study and temper themselves in the capacity of ordinary workers. The militant collective life and the relations on an equal basis as seen in "the unity between officers and men" stand for an effective restriction of bourgeois rights in the aspect of relations between people as well as a profound criticism of the idea of bourgeois rights in the minds of the cadres. The actual participation of cadres in collective productive labor has changed the ignorance of some cadres in industrial work and farming. Their going out of school to take society as classroom, learn from the workers and peasants and absorb rich political nourishment from them helps abolish such old concepts as "those of

the highest class are wise and those of the lowest class are stupid" and "the leadership is wise," and embrace the viewpoint that "the masses are the real heroes." It is of great significance that our cadres are able to study and temper themselves in the "May 7" cadre school and become ordinary workers who are not detached from the masses, labor and reality, and are capable of working at the upper or lower levels and leading the life of officials or civilians.

In the current struggle to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, we must resolutely implement Chairman Mao's proletarian line in the education of cadres, insist on taking class struggle as the key link, further run "May 7" cadre schools well and consolidate and develop this socialist new thing so that it can play a still greater part in combating and guarding against revisionism, fostering a contingent of proletarian cadres and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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CRITICISM OF TENG HSIAO-P'ING

Linhsien County People Deepen Anti-Right Deviationist Struggle

(NCNA-English Chengchow, May 24, 1976)

"we poor and lower-middle peasants will never allow teng hsiao-ping or his like to restore capitalism and repeat the soviet tragedy here." this quotation taken from a big-character poster set up in the huchiachuang production brigade, linhsien county, reflects the firm will of the peasants in the struggle to beat back the right deviationist wind to reverse correct verdicts of the cultural revolution.

linhsien county, honan province, is known for its "red flag canal" built over the mountain ridges by ten full years of hard work. on the walls of the hill villages along the canal, the county's 700,000 people have put up huge slogans reading "thoroughly criticize the unrepentant capitalist-roader teng hsiao-ping excl." and "carry the anti-right deviationist struggle through to the end excl." everybody in the county, from leading cadres to ordinary peasants, from white-haired veteran peasants to red-scarfed children, have plunged into the current struggle. they hold criticism meetings in the fields at work-breaks and in the evenings. at one of these gatherings, shen ming-fa, a 74-year-old poor peasant, reminded the villagers how the linhsien people had built the red flag canal by relying on their collective economy under chairman mao's revolutionary line. he hailed the socialist system and vehemently criticized teng hsiao-ping's vain attempt to restore capitalism. he sang a song at the meeting in praise of the red flag canal and the socialist system to his own accompaniment on a chinese violin.

other speakers were cadres of production brigades and teams, young commune members, middle-aged women peasants and an eight-year-old child. speaking from different aspects, they concentrated heavy criticism on teng hsiao-ping's criminal attempts to restore capitalism.

since the start of the anti-right deviationist struggle, peasants of the brigade have put up a great number of big character-posters in criticism of teng hsiao-ping's revisionist line. now every family has a bulletin board which can be hung at home or carried to evening school or to the fields for reading.

deputy secretary of the brigade's party branch liu chiu-pao said: "commune members who are tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution show great concern for state affairs. in the struggle to beat back the right-deviationist attempt, they are playing the important

role as a main force. they have studied works by marx, engels and lenin and by chairman mao to deepen their criticism of teng hsiao-ping's revisionist line. evening political schools are the main centres where the peasants study marxism-leninism. now each production team in the county has such a school.

kuo yin-tsai, a 60 year-old peasant woman of the hsienchang production brigade, chatien commune, attends evening school in all weather. she recently began reading lenin's "the state and revolution" and takes it along when she goes to the field. she reads it whenever she can find the time. this woman became literate after liberation but is now able to write articles to criticize the crimes of teng hsiao-ping in attempting to restore capitalism.

the current struggle to beat back the right-deviationist wind has further brought into play the socialist initiative of the cadres and commune members in promoting farm production.

from last winter to this spring, they did 67 percent more earth and stone work than in the same period of 1974. the scale of farmland improvement was greater than any previous year. the 30,000 hectares planted to wheat in the county are growing well after good care in cultivation, top-dressing and watering. the peasants finished in five days sowing 3,300 hectares to cotton which in the past normally took ten days to complete.

Noted North China Production Brigade Criticizes Teng Hsiao-p'ing

(NCNA-English Peking, May 24, 1976)

"we must also settle scores with teng hsiao-ping" is the title of an article in the may 19 "people's daily" written by the poor and lower-middle peasants of the nannao production brigade in hsiyang county, shansi province, north china.

nannao is a neighbouring brigade of tachai, pace-setting production brigade in china's agriculture. both brigades belong to the tachai people's commune. the great proletarian cultural revolution has brought profound changes to the nannao brigade which was backward before the start of the revolution in 1966 but is now one of the advanced units in china's agriculture. excerpts from the article follow:

the great victories of the cultural revolution have brought an excellent situation to the whole country and changes to our nannao production brigade, changes beyond our imagination. but the arch unrepentant party capitalist-roader teng hsiao-ping attempted to negate the great cultural revolution and settle scores with it. this shows that he is the mortal enemy of the poor and lower-middle peasants. teng hsiao-ping spread the word that "the present is not as good as the past". we say: "the present is much better". which of us is right? let us first see the changes that have taken place since the start of the cultural revolution.

before the cultural revolution, nannao was linked with the surrounding areas by a footpath. farmland was synonymous with the mountain slopes. there was a grave shortage of water. as a result, grain output was very low.

the great cultural revolution has enabled nannao to take on an entirely new look. the mountain slopes have been turned into serried terraces; hill tops have been chopped off and transformed into contour terraces. stands of green trees are everywhere shading the new broad roads that lead to the nannao brigade. water is now lifted to the terraced fields and running water is available for every household. peasant families have moved into newly built houses and cave dwellings.

the brigade's per hectare yield in 1975 was 7.62 tons and the total grain output 300 tons, six times the figure for 1966 when the cultural revolution began. the brigade's 1975 revenue was 92,000 yuan (r.m.b.), over four times the 1966 figure. the public accumulation funds came to 120,000 yuan last year, averaging 400 per capita, representing a 13-fold increase in nine years.

last year, the brigade sold to the state 150 tons of grain, averaging 500 kilograms per capita. before the start of the cultural revolution, it had to buy five to ten tons of grain from the state every year to make up its need.

the value of each work-day is now 1.1 yuan, nearly five times that for each work-day preceding 1966. at that time, the annual grain portion for each [illegible] was 135 kilograms; it is now 260 kilograms. every household has surplus grain and about 90 per cent of the households have bank savings.

the most profound change among all these changes is in the people's outlook. take the women peasants. the great cultural revolution has freed them from the confines of their small households and they have become the forces "propping up half of the sky" in learning from the national pace-setter tachai brigade. like

the men, they farm for the revolution and fear neither hardship nor fatigue. they are capable of doing any work, including pulling carts and blasting hill slopes to build terraces. they take the lead in transforming old customs and habits and in family planning.

the great cultural revolution has helped make mao tsetung thought universal in the rural areas and the political consciousness of the peasants has been greatly raised. in nannao, more and more cadres and commune members have become more and more devoted to the collective.

many new things have emerged in nannao with the advent of the great cultural revolution, among them the cooperative medical system and "bare-foot" doctors. we poor and lower-middle peasants suffered a lot in the past due to the shortage of doctors and medicine. in 1941, typhoid ran rampant in little nannao with its 60 households. over 80 people came down with it and in 20 days the disease took a toll of 20 strong young lives.

after 1949, the year of liberation, this state of affairs changed. but people still had difficulties in getting medical care because the former health ministry put the stress on the cities in medical and health work due to liu shao-chi and teng hsiao-ping's revisionist line. difficulties were overcome only in the great cultural revolution when the cooperative medical system was set up and the "bare-foot" doctors began to be trained.

outstanding is the young man "bare-foot" doctor who returned to his village nearly 8 years ago after graduating from the tachai medical school in 1968. he works alongside the peasants in the daytime and visits the peasant households in the evening, bringing them the party's concerned attention.

the cooperative medical system and the "bare-foot" doctors are excellent things. but teng hsiao-ping levelled his attacks at them. the new socialist things are the gains of the great cultural revolution and they have inexhaustible vitality. nobody can negate them.

the struggle against the capitalist-roaders has enabled us to distinguish between marxism and revisionism and between socialism and capitalism. before the cultural revolution, teng hsiao-ping worked in collaboration with liu shao-chi in pushing a revisionist line. they both advocated the extension of plots for private use and the extension of free markets. this muddled some of our brigade members for a time.

during the cultural revolution, we criticized the revisionist line and touched off a new mass drive to learn

from tachai. the revisionist line brought us suffering, but chairman mao's revolutionary line brings us happiness. influenced by the revisionist line of liu shao-chi and teng hsiao-ping, some leading cadres of our brigade thought we could not overcome the backwardness without state help. in 1963, nannao and tachai were hit by a serious mountain torrent. without asking the state for any relief, tachai self-reliantly dealt with the difficulties and built a new tachai.

what about nannao? it asked the state for relief grain, cash, cotton and cotton cloth, but not for the spirit of self-reliance. but this was not what changed the backwardness of the brigade.

in the cultural revolution, we settled scores with the revisionist line of liu shao-chi and teng hsiao-ping and kept on learning from tachai. taking class struggle as the key link, we have relied on our own efforts in fighting natural adversities and in changing the landscape.

we have laid more than 5,000 metres of water pipes and mains and put up 9,000 metres high tension power transmission lines. we have built 150 hectares of contour terraces by chopping off five hill tops and have built 140 cave dwellings and 100 houses. we did all this through self-reliance. as the tachai peasants remarked: "self-reliance brings everything."

the struggle against the capitalist-roaders has enabled us to see more clearly that in the long historical period of socialism, the most dangerous enemy is revisionism, the target of the revolution is the bourgeoisie and the main target, the party persons in power taking the capitalist road.

why was it so difficult for nannao to shake off its backwardness before the great cultural revolution? it was because top capitalist-roaders like liu shao-chi and teng hsiao-ping were peddling revisionist trash and due to his limited political consciousness, the principal leader of our brigade could not see that liu and teng were waging struggle against us. he often remarked: "the landlords have no land of their own and the rich peasants are no longer rich. there is no need to go in for class struggle. promoting production is all right because we get things according to the workpoints we earn."

new leading members were elected during the cultural revolution who earnestly implement chairman mao's revolutionary line and take class struggle as the key link. they have helped turn nannao into an advanced unit.

the revolutionary enthusiasm of we nannao poor and lower-middle peasants is growing with leaps and bounds in the criticism of teng hsiao-ping. we are determined to use concrete action to beat back the right deviationist attempt.

Shanghai Shipbuilders Criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing
Slavish Comprador Philosophy

(NCNA-English Shanghai, May 25, 1976)

in the current struggle to beat back the right deviationist attempt, shanghai shipbuilders cite the tremendous achievements they have made during the great proletarian cultural revolution, as the best criticism of teng hsiao-ping's revisionist line of slavish comprador philosophy and right capitulationism in developing industry.

in the entire 17 years preceding the cultural revolution, shanghai built only one 10,000-ton class ship. since the start of the cultural revolution in 1966, shanghai has turned out 46 ocean-going vessels of the 10,000-ton class, using domestic materials and equipment. the total tonnage and diesel engine capacity of new ships built since 1970 has also surpassed that in all the years before the cultural revolution. at the same time, a number of other kinds of ships have been built, including 10,000-ton class dredgers, oil drilling vessels, ships for ocean-surveying and geological prospecting, floating dry docks for 25,000-ton class freighters and other vessels for hydraulic engineering.

now, vessels up to 10,000-ton class made by china are not only used at home but also being exported.

shanghai shipbuilders point out that "this is the result of the cultural revolution and of carrying out chairman mao's principle of self-reliance and hard struggle.

but under pretext of speeding up industrial development, the unrepentant capitalist-roader teng hsiao-ping pushed the revisionist line of worshipping everything foreign and advocated developing industry by relying on imported techniques and equipment. as a result, the trend toward depending on imported ships was started in the shipbuilding departments. old 10,000-ton ships which had been in use for years were imported as were small ships also. someone wanted to purchase a foreign cable ship costing as much as five 10,000-ton vessels while at the same time, they cancelled the plan to build 10,000-ton vessels in the shanghai shipyards.

the shipbuilding workers indignantly point out that these facts show that while making a pretext of "speeding up industrial development", teng hsiao-ping aimed at opposing the principle of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts. he was bent on reversing the correct verdicts of the great cultural revolution in an attempt to restore capitalism. his stuff was a copy of liu shao-chi's slavish comprador philosophy, aiming at suppressing

the socialist enthusiasm of the chinese working class and strangling the growth of china's shipbuilding industry.

in old shanghai, controlled by the bureaucrat-comprador bourgeoisie and foreign capitalists before liberation, a few shipyards in fact only did repairs of foreign ships or assembling some small ones using foreign made steel plates and steam engines.

it was after the founding of new china that shanghai began to develop its shipbuilding industry. in the early post-liberation days, shanghai shipbuilders succeeded in building a 2,700-ton passenger steamer through their self-reliant efforts. they also turned out a 5,000-ton coastal freighter in 1958. but liu shao-chi peddled the slavish comprador philosophy that "buying a ship is better than building one, and chartering one is even better". obstructed by some so-called shipbuilding authorities who found fault with home-made ships, china's first 10,000-ton vessel made by the chiangnan shipyard, though launched in 1960, was berthed in the whangpoo river for five years until shanghai shipbuilders turned out the engines for the ship by their own effort.

when the shipbuilders of the hutung shipyard began trial construction of a 10,000-h.p. marine diesel engine, they suppressed the workers' socialist enthusiasm by buying foreign patent rights. as a result of this kind of influence of the revisionist line, the shanghai shipbuilding industry developed very slowly.

during the cultural revolution, the shipbuilders criticized such fallacy of liu shao-chi's and speeded up the shipbuilding industry by conquering all difficulties in equipment and technical problems.

the shanghai shipyard which used to do ship repairs had only a small berth for 3,000-ton ships. the 100-metre long berth could not hold a 160-metre 10,000-ton vessel, nor could it stand the pressure of ship plates weighing 4,000 tons. the workers reinforced the foundation of the berth with 2,000 concrete piles and welded two steel beams onto the runway to lengthen the berth. on that berth they have built nine 10,000-ton class vessels.

before the cultural revolution, the hutung shipyard could only make ships of under 3,000 tons. since the start of the cultural revolution, they have designed and built 25,000-ton freighters, 10,000-ton class ocean-going passenger vessels and 10,000-h.p. low and medium-speed marine diesel engines. at present, the total annual output value of the shipyard is three and a half times that before the cultural revolution.

today in shanghai, there are four shipyards producing 10,000-ton class vessels, where before the cultural revolution there was only one.

in world shipbuilding history, it took 50 years to move from trial making the first 2,000-h.p. diesel engines to building big diesel engines for 10,000-ton class vessels. but it took china 16 years to complete this course.

the appraisal of such diesel engines being made in china shows that their quality is good and some are up to advanced international standards.

a fierce struggle between the two lines was still very acute in the shipbuilding industry. some authorities declared that chinese-made ships could not sail on ocean voyage. to do so, the ship must be equipped with foreign-made main engine, radar equipment and gyro compass, they said. up till april 1974, twentytwo chinese made and equipped 10,000-ton vessels had never made ocean voyages.

during the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, shanghai shipbuilders won the right to sail ships on ocean voyages only after a firm struggle. between may and september 1974, the 10,000-ton chinese built ocean-going freighter "fengching", fitted entirely with chinese main engine and subsidiary engines and equipment, braved the waves and sailed to europe and back, covering 32,000 nautical miles in 150 days. other chinese-equipped 10,000-ton freighters have also made the sailing to europe and home again. all this dealt a heavy blow at these so-called authorities and boosted the morale of the chinese working class.

the shipbuilders point out that self-reliance does not mean indiscriminate exclusion of foreign things truly useful to us. but we should correctly analyse and appraise foreign techniques and equipment so as to choose which will serve our needs. our aim is to carry out the principle of independence and self-reliance, and not, like teng hsiao-ping, to rely on imports and let others take control of china's industrial development.

ANNIVERSARY OF MAY 16 CIRCULAR

Peking Workers and Students on Necessity of Great Cultural Revolution

(NCNA-English Peking, May 24, 1976)

the "people's daily" recently issued an article on the necessity of the great proletarian cultural revolution, written jointly by the theoretical groups of the peking peichiao timber mill and of the worker-peasant-soldier students of the philosophy department of peking teachers college.

entitled "we couldn't do without the great proletarian cultural revolution", the article recalls our great leader chairman mao's directives on this revolution, relating them to the class struggle that took place in the timber mill before it began in 1966. the conclusion they draw is that "the current great proletarian cultural revolution is absolutely necessary and most timely for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism."

the article quotes the teaching of our great leader chairman mao "apparently, we couldn't do without the great proletarian cultural revolution, for our base was not solid. from my observations, i am afraid that in a fairly large majority of factories -- i don't mean all or the overwhelming majority -- leadership was not in the hands of real marxists and the masses of workers. not that there were no good people in the leadership of the factories. there were. there were good people among the secretaries, deputy secretaries and members of party committees and among the party branch secretaries. but they followed that line of liu shao-chi's, just resorting to material incentive, putting profit in command and, instead of promoting proletarian politics, handing out bonuses, and so forth." "but there are indeed bad people in the factories." "this shows that the revolution is still unfinished."

the article says that chairman mao's instructions penetratingly explain the necessity for the great proletarian cultural revolution and point out that to make the socialist revolution, it is imperative to struggle against the party capitalist-roaders. it is this wide-spread, thorough and great political revolution which smashed the two bourgeois headquarters of liu shao-chi and lin piao, crushed their plots to restore capitalism and criticized their revisionist line. chairman mao's revolutionary line has found its way even deeper into the hearts of the people. it is this great revolution which has reformed that portion of

superstructure that did not conform to the socialist economic foundation, which has brought about criticism of the ideology of the exploiting classes, which has urged restriction of bourgeois right, promoted the flourishing of the new socialist things and further consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat. it helped promote agriculture, industry and the entire national economy, which is now thriving.

the article says that a decade ago the may 16 circular of the central committee of the communist party of china, drawn up under the personal guidance of chairman mao, pointed out the necessity for the great cultural revolution. it explained that the main target of struggle in the great cultural revolution is those party persons in power taking the capitalist road. the arch unrepentant party capitalist-roader teng hsiao-ping denies the outright need for the great cultural revolution, and in its early stages he followed liu shao-chi in openly opposing the "circular" in a vain attempt to stamp out the raging revolutionary flames. using the phrase "veteran revolutionaries confront new questions", he decked out himself and liu shao-chi and company as "veteran revolutionaries" to cover up the fact that revisionists on the khrushchov pattern exist inside the party and to deny that for the 17 years before the great cultural revolution a revisionist line opposed to chairman mao's revolutionary line was implemented. after resuming work, teng continued to stubbornly deny the existence of revisionists and capitalist roaders inside the party and brazenly reversed correct verdicts for himself and the other opportunist chieftains.

the article continues by quoting chairman mao: "what is the great cultural revolution for? to wage class struggle." before the cultural revolution, liu shao-chi and company frenziedly pushed a counter-revolutionary revisionist line and stubbornly took the capitalist road. if the great cultural revolution had not taken place, inevitably it would not have taken long before a counter-revolutionary restoration on a national scale would have occurred and our party and the whole of china would have changed political colour. the revolutionary fruits won by numerous revolutionary martyrs would then have been forfeited and the proletariat and working people again reduced to beasts of burden under the landlords and the bourgeoisie.

the class struggle in the peichiao timber mill before the cultural revolution fully shows that "we couldn't do without the great proletarian cultural revolution," the article states. this local state enterprise was developed through the gradual merging of 213 privately-owned small mills. before the cultural revolution, under the influence of liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, over 60 capitalists became

cadres in the mill, 7 of which were the director and vice directors and 23 were departmental or workshop heads. with the portion of power in their hands the capitalists hit hard at the workers and curried favour with the cadres to defeat them with "sugar-coated bullets". some cadres of the working-class origin, not [illegible] of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, did not put proletarian politics in command but instead followed liu shao-chi's revisionist line and advocated "material incentive", "profit comes first" and management by experts. this shows that though ownership has changed hands, it is still a question of who really, not nominally, owns the socialist enterprise. without the cultural revolution, the leadership of the enterprise can not come into the hands of genuine marxists and the worker masses. without the cultural revolution, the future of enterprises like peichiao timber mill is really uncertain.

[illegible] cultural revolution has brought profound revolutionary changes to the mill. during it, the workers and cadres have criticized the revisionist line and developed the movement to study marxist-leninist classics and works by chairman mao with a consequent heightening of consciousness in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. the growth of socialist new things has forcefully restricted bourgeois right. with the implementation of the "charter of the anshan iron and steel company" and the mass movement of "in industry, learn from taching", irrational rules and regulations were altered and the relations between the people adjusted according to socialist principles. the workers have become real masters of the mill and the communist spirit has been brought into full play. revolution has promoted production and total industrial output has increased at an annual rate of 10 percent since 1969, bringing the present total output value to 3 1/2 times that of the year before the cultural revolution.

the article points out that by putting forward the revisionist programme of "taking the three directives as the key link" and fanning up a right deviationist wind to reverse the correct verdicts, teng hsiao-ping [illegible] hundreds of millions of people. he denied the excellent situation brought about by the [illegible] revolution and described the new emerging things, the fruits of victory of this revolution, as worthless. he said: "just forget all about the cultural revolution. don't think about it. my memory is bad and i've forgotten." in these few words, he clearly revealed his vicious designs to nullify the cultural revolution. the counter-revolutionary political incident at tienanmen square is a big exposure of the confrontation of the bourgeoisie within the party with the proletariat and an exposure of teng hsiao-ping's reactionary nature.

in conclusion, the article says: "teng hsiao-ping's moves to reverse the correct verdicts have taught us a lesson by negative example. to us, the working class and revolutionary people, the fruits of victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution have been won through struggles led by chairman mao which were not easy. every new thing that has emerged during the cultural revolution is closely linked with us. therefore, we workers, peasants, soldiers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals must defend, consolidate and develop the fruits of victory of the cultural revolution. the defence of the cultural revolution is the defence of chairman mao's revolutionary line and the development of the victory of the cultural revolution means continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat".

MINORITY NATIONALITIES

Development of Chiang Nationality in Southwest China County

(NCNA-English Chengtu, May 25, 1976)

great political, economical and cultural historical changes have been taking place in the chiang nationality which has a population of less than 50,000 and is one of china's smallest national minorities.

these changes have been brought about as a result of the party's national policy and the socialist system.

the chiang nationality lives in the deep valleys and snow-capped mountains at 2,000 to 3,000 metres above sea levels in maowen county, northwest szechwan province in southwest china.

before liberation, the county was isolated from outside world. the chiang people then farmed by the primitive slash and burn method and kept count by making knots in a length of rope.

since the chiang autonomous county was founded in 1958, the state has helped to build three trunk highways which link the remote county to other highways covering the country. now, 18 of the 22 communes in the county can be reached by motor car. rivers and

valleys in the county have been spanned by two modern highway bridges and 19 cable bridges making communication and transport convenient. but before liberation, anyone who wanted to cross the rivers had to do so by gliding to the opposite shore on bamboo-splint ropes by a rope tied around his waist.

In the past few years, all communes and their subsidiary units are part of a radio rediffusion network. even in remote mountainous areas, people have access to information on affairs at home and abroad. there is a cinema in the county seat, but serving the outlying areas are fifteen mobile cinema teams which regularly show films at more than 500 villages, even at tiny hamlets of only two or three families.

Before liberation, the people there farmed by depending wholly on natural conditions and the per-hectare grain yield averaged well below 0.75 tons. after liberation, the Chiang people, like the people of other nationalities, gradually took the socialist road. relying on their collective strength, the people's communes have built reservoirs and mountain-girdling channels, gone in for farmland capital construction in a big way and greatly improved production conditions. now, the county's irrigated area is over 3,300 hectares, or an average of one mu per capita. with the help of the state, people's communes have begun to use more farm machines. now there are 40 tractors in the county. grain processing and fodder crushing are done by machine. the Chiang people have also improved the farming methods and cultivated good seed strains. the county which used to be deficiency in grain has grown a sufficiency since 1974 and its communes, brigades and teams also have good reserves of collective grain.

There has also been a great development in animal husbandry and side-line production. in the past, animals were herded wherever there was water. now, cattle are being raised at fixed location. before liberation, there were only three han landlords who between them planted about 100 apple trees in Maowen county. today, the county has 400,000 apple trees scattered in the orchards of many communes. it has now become a major apple-producing area in southwest China.

Before liberation, the Chiang nationality lived in backward conditions and had no industry to speak of. now it has a local industry of a considerable scale. the threshers and crushers used in farming and special commodities for the minority nationality are produced in local factories. the county also has leather tanning, timber processing, food and building material industries.

by relying on their own efforts and working hard, the chiang people have built 38 small hydro-electric power stations to put the local water resources to full use. these stations not only provide power for industry and agriculture but also put an end to the chiang people's history of burning dry wood torches for lighting in the evening.

the party and government have paid special attention to the development of culture and education in this area. the state allocated funds to build schools, dispatched teachers from outside and for the first time provided the chiang children with the opportunity to get an education. now the county has 15 middle schools and 223 primary schools, with 94% of school-age children in attendance. every year, a number of youngsters there have been sent to study in colleges and universities in chengtu, chungking or peking. now the chiang nationality has its own doctors and technicians. half of the teachers are of chiang nationality.

following economic development, the living standards of the chiang people began rising steadily. compared with early liberation days, 1975 saw a 60% increase in per capita grain consumption with a surplus grain reserve in every family and bank savings in one third of the peasant households.

now the county and all of its districts have hospitals, every commune has its clinic, every brigade a cooperative medical centre and every brigade bare-foot doctors and public health workers. those who fall ill can get medical care easily and near at hand.

socialist china carries out a policy of equality and unity among all nationalities. like other nationalities in china, the chiang nationality, much oppressed and enslaved by the reactionary ruling class in the old society, has now become a master of the country. maowen county, with seventy percent of its population of chiang nationality, is now an autonomous county. deputies from all 54 nationalities of the country, including the chiang, attened the fourth national people's congress. over 90% of the leading posts in the county. prefectures and communes are occupied by chiang people.

the government gives special consideration and support to the economic development in the chiang nationality area. state funds granted to this county in 1975 were triple the total revenue of the county itself. with the state backing speedy development, this county has greatly surpassed the average development rate for the whole country.

privileges have also been granted by the state in supplies of material, taxation and prices. the local prices of commodities shipped from the country's industrial centres are maintained at the same level as in inland areas with the state covering freight charges and any losses in handling.

Minority Nationality Amateurs in Sinkiang Create More Works of Fine Arts

(NCNA-English Urumchi, May 25, 1976)

over 120 traditional chinese paintings, oil paintings, works of graphic art, posters and new year pictures by worker-peasant-soldier painters of minority nationalities in sinkiang have been or will shortly be published. these comprise 67 per cent of all paintings published in albums that came off the press in the last few years or soon to be published in the sinkiang uighur autonomous region.

these creative works are of fairly high artistic level and reflect themes from contemporary life. they warmly eulogize chairman mao, the great leader of the people of all nationalities, the chinese communist party, the tremendous victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the solidarity of the people of all nationalities.

the picture albums are "selected sinkiang works of fine arts", "new works of fine arts in sinkiang", "selected paintings by armymen in sinkiang" and "selected works of arts by members of p.l.a. construction corps".

an art exhibition is held every year in urumchi, the capital of the autonomous region, in coordination with various political movements. art exhibitions are also held in northern and southern parts of the region. at these, works by both professional and amateur painters are exhibited. some are selected for display at the national art exhibition in peking.

one of these is a new year picture entitled "before harvesting," painted by a young kazakh tractor driver called abdu kadir who lives in the valley of ili river, an area populated by kazakh nationality. in this picture, he has painted his familiar surroundings, showing a happy gathering of commune peasants of various nationalities in combine harvesters, horse-

drawn harvesters and some with sickles in hand against a background of rippling amber waves of wheat in vast expanses of fields at the foot of the snow-capped tienshan mountains. this picture reflects the excellent situation in the border area of our motherland, brought about by following chairman mao's revolutionary line and the party's policy on nationalities.

abdu kadir is one of the 500 worker-peasant-soldier painters of minority nationalities that have appeared after the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution. when their works are displayed at the exhibitions on class education and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, they are well received by the people.

before the cultural revolution, owing to liu shao-chi's revisionist line in literature and art, these amateur painters were neglected. not one piece of their works had been reproduced. the realm of fine arts became almost a "forbidden area" to them. but since the advent of the cultural revolution, they have received constant care and attention from the party organizations at all levels. cities like urumchi, karamai, ining, kashgar and aksu and many prefectures frequently run short courses for workers, peasants and soldiers. over seventy percent of the worker-peasant-soldier students enrolled at the fine arts academy of the autonomous region are of minority nationalities. some of these amateur painters have been sent to inland fine arts academies for further studies.

MASS SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENTS

Mass Scientific Experiments in Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region

(NCNA-English Huhehot, May 24, 1976)

workers, peasants and herdsmen of various nationalities in inner mongolian autonomous region take an active part in scientific experiments.

organizations for scientific and technological experiments have been set up in most of the banners (counties), production brigades and teams. experimental groups, which number 20,000 involving 100,000 people, carry out activities on 67,000 hectares of land for high and stable yield regardless of climatic conditions, for seed breeding and other experiments.

this mass contingent, joined by other cadres and commune peasants, concentrate on soil improvement, rational application of fertilizer, water control and on inter-cropping, catch-cropping and increasing the number of crops grown on the same land in the year, according to local conditions.

tungchiaying, shepiyai and other communes in horinger county are beginning to plant two crops of wheat and hulless oats after repeated experiments. in recent years they have developed several improved good strains which are high-yielding and early-ripening, strong in resistance against natural adversities and suitable to wider conditions. these seeds, sown on larger acreage, give markedly increased yields. people in various places have made efforts to expand sources of organic fertilizer and popularised the use of bacteria and humic acid fertilizer.

the mass scientific and technical workers are growing in number and they conduct their activities under the care of the party organizations. the farming and animal husbandry communes in szutzuwang banner run "May 7th" agricultural and animal husbandry schools and conduct 140 short courses on soil, fertilizer, seeds, plant protection, lamb nursing, sheep wool appreciation, bathing of animals, etc. they have trained, so far, 3,800 peasant and herdsman technicians. in 1974, the grain output in the banner doubled that of 1965, the year preceding the great proletarian cultural revolution, and a still greater increase was recorded the following year. there was also an increase in the number of livestock.

special purpose technical exchange teams have been set up in huhehot, paotow, chinning and other cities with over one thousand workers as the main force. some major

cities have set up sparetime workers' universities and run various training classes to tackle technical problems. huhehot, the region's capital, has trained through sparetime universities, lectures and short training courses over 4,000 workers who are active in technical revolution. the casting technique exchange team in the region's steel centre of paotow has renovated cupolas; an experimental group of the paotow iron and steel company succeeded in turning out freeze-proof paste like explosives; and some workers and technicians of a factory in huhehot have made automatic electric welding machines to raise work efficiency by over ten-fold, renovated the existing ventilation facilities and made rectifiers for silicon tube fluorescent lamps to cut the consumption of electricity by 30 percent.

SONG RECITALS

Shanghai and Tientsin Song Recitals

(NCNA-English Peking, May 24, 1976)

song recitals held yesterday in shanghai and tientsin marked the 34th anniversary of the publication of chairman mao's "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art".

the themes of the songs presented were on the cultural revolution and the current anti-right deviationist struggle.

in shanghai, close to 20,000 singers from all fields of endeavour took part in yesterday evening's songfest. the songs voiced high praise for the great victories of chairman mao's revolutionary line and the cultural revolution, and expressed the shanghai people's determination to advance from victory to victory and carry through to the end the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and beat back the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts.

the song recital opened to the strains of "the east is red." worker amateur singers and artistes then joined in the singing of chairman mao's two poems set to symphonic music: "chingkangshan revisited -- to the tune of shui tiao keh tou" and "two birds: a dialogue -- to the tune of nien nu chiao". these were followed by contests between the choral groups, after which the various other groups were called on to sing, cheered on one after another, now joining one another

in choral singing, now in group singing, inviting solos from one and song and dance items from another, one song following another and the jubilant mood mounting to a crescendo.

commanders and fighters of the ground, naval and air forces of the chinese people's liberation army stationed in shanghai were among the participants. those of the good eighth company on nanking road have composed over 150 battle songs since the start of the struggle to beat back the right deviationist wind to reverse correct verdicts of the great cultural revolution.

"the more we sing model revolutionary theatrical productions, the more we like them" was the title of a song by a chorus composed of women workers and peasants in their fifties. they were activists in singing model revolutionary operas from the shanghai no.4 yimin food factory, the shanghai no.22 cotton textile mill, the shanghai no.2 radio factory and from chuansha county on the outskirts. the song was warmly received. "vanguards in narrowing the three differences" (between town and country, between worker and peasant and between mental and manual labour) was a dialogue sung by red guards and women from a shanghai neighbourhood committee.

militiamen and fighters of the security forces together with cadres and people from the educational, literary and art, medical and technical circles sang a group of new revolutionary songs. they include "the great proletarian cultural revolution is fine" and "take class struggle as the key link".

song recitals were held in tientsin on may 23 at seven different auditoriums and were attended by a total of 20,000 people. audiences were made up of workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army, workers' militia, worker-peasant-soldier students and cultural workers.

the nearly 1,000 revolutionary songs composed in the last several months greatly inspired the people in the great movement to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt.

full of revolutionary pride, poor and lower-middle peasants of the famous hsiaochinchuang production brigade offered several songs including the "the hurricane can not destroy us". this song warmly eulogizes our great leader chairman mao and the profound changes the great cultural revolution has brought to the brigade, expresses the militant will to oppose restoration and retrogression and to carry the struggle against the capitalist-roaders through to the end.

workers of the tientsin railway station composed seven revolutionary songs with the anti-right deviationist struggle as their theme. full of revolutionary vigour, veteran workers of the no. 6 freight depot of the station practised singing before and after their work-shifts. their songs express their strong will to persevere in continuing the revolution. the mass song recitals and singing festivities of the municipality were unparalleled in scope.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFRICA

Diplomatic Envoys of African Countries to China Give Reception Marking African Liberation Day

(NCNA-English Peking, May 25, 1976)

the heads of diplomatic missions of african countries in china gave a reception at the ghanaian embassy here this afternoon to mark the 13th anniversary of african liberation day.

among the guests at the reception were hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign affairs, ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs, wang shang-jung, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, shih lin, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, liang chang-wu, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, peng ti, leading member of the hsinhua news agency, wang yu-ching, deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, chia ting, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

present was egyptian deputy premier mohammed abdul ghany el gammassy, who is now in peking.

the reception was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere. egyptian ambassador to china salah el-abd spoke on behalf of the diplomatic envoys of african countries to china. he said, "today is african liberation day, the day set aside by the o.a.u. to commemorate its historic founding 13 years ago, to take stock of the organisation's achievements to date and to rededicate africa's resources anew to the unfinished tasks which still remain to be accomplished." "we are confident", he continued, "that the african people, basing themselves on self-reliance and strengthened by genuine international support will ultimately eradicate colonialism, imperialism and racism from the face of the continent."

ambassador el-abd reviewed the great victories the african people have won in the cause of liberation in the past 13 years. he said: "our struggle has been not only for liberation from foreign domination but also liberation from disunity, from poverty, disease and ignorance."

the ambassador said: "as we survey the scene of africa's remaining tasks, we can truly say that the situation is excellent, particularly in southern africa. for the bastions of colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism are crumbling under the intensification of the african struggle and the heightened revolutionary consciousness of the african people."

in conclusion, ambassador el-abd said: "the struggle for african liberation is meaningless unless it is linked with the liberation of all oppressed peoples. this is the basis of africa's solidarity with the third world, of which china is a respected member. it is also the basis of our solidarity with the non-aligned world. that is why we support the peaceful re-unification of korea and the determination of the chinese people to liberate taiwan. that is why the struggle of our arab brothers against zionism and particularly of the heroic palestinian people for justice and national identity finds ready response in african hearts. we are convinced that the unity and solidarity of the third world is the only way to achieve liberation, prevent domination and establish a new world economic system, based on mutual benefit and universal justice."

speaking at the reception, foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, on behalf of the chinese government and people, extended the warmest festive congratulations to the governments and people of the african countries.

he said: "over the last thirteen years, the african countries and people, inspired by the spirit of the charter of the organisation of african unity and holding high the banner of opposing imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, zionism and big-power hegemonism, have waged a determined and unremitting struggle and won continuous new victories. the large number of newly emerging african countries have continued to stride forward on the road of defending national independence and developing the national economy and culture. in international affairs, the african countries have played an ever more important role and become a dynamic militant force in the contemporary struggle of the third world against imperialism and hegemonism. the chinese government and people heartily rejoice at the great victories won by the great african people and countries and wish them new and still greater victories in their future struggles."

speaking of the excellent situation in africa, foreign minister chiao kuan-hua said: "of course, the racist regimes in south africa and rhodesia will not be reconciled to defeat but will put up a last-gasp struggle. the superpower that styles itself 'the natural ally' of the african people, in its scramble with the other superpower for africa, is trying hard to disrupt the militant unity among african countries and using all kinds of criminal

means to obstruct and sabotage the national liberation struggles of the peoples in southern africa.

the fighting task of the african people remains arduous." the chinese foreign minister expressed his belief that the african countries and people, sharpening their vigilance, reinforcing their unity, relying on their own strength and persevering in a protracted struggle, would surely defeat the enemies, who go against this trend, and win complete independence and liberation for the entire african continent.

foreign minister chiao kuan-hua said: "the chinese people and the african people have always sympathized with and supported each other and have forged a profound militant friendship in the long struggle against imperialism and colonialism." "we have consistently held that aid is always mutual. the just struggle of the great african people is a powerful support to china's socialist revolution and socialist construction. it is our bounden internationalist duty to support the african people's just struggle," he added.

diplomatic envoys of other countries to china were present.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chinese Foreign Minister Meets Delegation of
British Young Conservative Organization

(NCNA-English Peking, May 24, 1976)

foreign minister chiao kuan-hua met and had a friendly conversation here today with the delegation of the british young conservative organization with tony kerpel as head and michael jack as deputy head.

present on the occasion were hsieh li, leading member of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and liang shang-yuan, deputy director of the west european affairs department of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Vice Premier Chen Hsi-lien Gives Banquet in Honor of Egyptian Military Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 25, 1976)

chen hsi-lien, vice-premier of the state council, gave a banquet here this evening to welcome the egyptian military delegation headed by mohammed abdul ghany el gammassy, deputy premier and minister of war and war production of the arab republic of egypt. before the banquet, vice-premier chen hsi-lien met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with deputy premier gammassy and all members of the delegation.

egyptian ambassador to china salah el-adb was present on the occasion. present were ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs, wang shang-jung, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of departments concerned yeh cheng-ta, chai cheng-wen and chou chueh.

the banquet was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship. in a toast, vice-premier chen hsi-lien said: "both china and egypt are developing countries belonging to the third world. in our protracted struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism and in the just cause of safeguarding our national independence and state sovereignty, our two peoples have always sympathized with, supported and encouraged each other, and have forged a profound friendship."

the chinese vice-premier said: "the egyptian people is a heroic and great people. they have waged a prolonged and unyielding struggle against imperialist, colonialist and neo-colonialist aggression and control. in recent years, under the leadership of president anwar el sadat, the egyptian people have scored continuous new victories in the struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty, build their country, combat israeli zionist aggression and oppose superpower interference, control and subversion. last march, the egyptian government and people resolutely abrogated the egyptian-soviet 'friendship and cooperation treaty', and exposed the hypocrisy of the self-styled 'natural ally' of the developing countries. this determined action has won the praise and admiration of the people of the world, rendered fresh contributions to the united struggle of the people of the third world against hegemonism and set a brilliant example for them. the chinese people cherish high respect for the egyptian people's heroism and militant spirit, and heartily rejoice over your victories." he reaffirmed: "under the leadership of the

great leader chairman mao, the chinese people, tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, will as always stand firmly on the side of the egyptian people, the arab people and the palestinian people, resolutely support their struggle and wish them new and still greater victories on their road forward."

in his toast, deputy premier gammassy said: "we have brought with us the egyptian people's cordial regards and friendly sentiments for the great chinese people. the chinese people is a people who wages unremitting struggles." he spoke highly of the successes achieved by the chinese people under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung.

gammassy said that the egyptian people, in the course of their long struggles, would never forget that the chinese people and government had always stood on their side.

"our struggle against our enemy, israel, is an arduous and protracted one. to ensure the security of our country, to safeguard its freedom and independence and to continue to complete the cause of liberating our territory, we must strengthen our military capability. we are determined to do so irrespective of all sacrifices. our cause is just and has enjoyed the support of all noble-minded forces the world over and, first of all, the support of the friendly people's republic of china. this has further strengthened our determination and confidence to strive for victory.

the egyptian military delegation arrived in peking by special plane this morning on its way home after a visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

CHINA AND GHANA

NPC Vice Chairman Meets Ghana Trade Union Congress Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 24, 1976)

li su-wen, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation this afternoon with the delegation of the ghana trade union congress headed by j.f. marvin, member of the executive board of the congress and chairman of the industrial and commercial workers' union.

ghanaian ambassador to china richard m. akwei was present.

present were also chang hsiang-shan, deputy head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, and leading members of departments concerned.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Government Delegation in Silk Trade Negotiations Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 24, 1976)

members of the japanese government delegation on silk trade negotiations left here for home by air this afternoon.

wu shu-tung, deputy departmental director of the ministry of foreign trade, and han fang-yu, deputy general manager of the china national textiles import and export corporation saw the guests off at the airport.

teruji akiyama, leader of the delegation and minister of the japanese embassy in peking, was present.

while in peking, the japanese delegation held negotiations and reached agreement with chinese government departments concerned on silk trade between china and japan.

Chinese Ancient Bronzes Exhibition Closes in Tokyo

(NCNA-English Tokyo, May 25, 1976)

the exhibition of ancient bronzes of the people's republic of china closed here on may 23.

on display at the exhibition were 114 bronze articles, most of these treasures being unearthed since the great proletarian cultural revolution.

the total number of visitors to the exhibition exceeded 180,000.

this exhibition will be reopened in the kyoto state museum from june 15 to august 8.

Chinese Vice Premier Meets Japanese Agricultural Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 25, 1976)

vice-premier ku mu met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with the japanese agricultural friendship delegation led by seizo takeda, president of the agricultural, forestry and fishery finances corporation.

japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa was present on the occasion.

present were hao chung-shih, acting president of the chinese society of agronomy, and wang hsiao-yun, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry.

National Conference of Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox) Concludes

(NCNA-English Tokyo, May 25, 1976)

the 1976 national conference of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) wound up here yesterday.

the representatives discussed the report on the work in the past two years and the 1976 policy of action, and exchanged experience in carrying out the japan-china friendship movement.

slogans adopted at the conference read: "strive for the early conclusion of the japan-china peace and friendship treaty with the inclusion of the anti-hegemony clause in the text" and "uphold the policy of great unity; make the friendship between japan and china last from generation to generation".

ten representatives from various parts of the country spoke at yesterday's plenary session. they talked about the excellent situation in the movement for japan-china friendship and pledged to further carry out this movement. some of them strongly condemned the soviet union for pushing hegemonism and undermining japan-china friendship.

"the report on the work in the past two years", "the 1976 policy of action", "the conference declaration" and related resolutions were adopted amidst warm applause.

the resolution demanding the early conclusion of the japan-china peace and friendship treaty says: "it is the ardent desire of our people that a japan-china peace and friendship treaty be concluded as soon as possible." it goes on to say: "we, in the name of the national conference of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), demand that the japanese government conclude at an early date the japan-china peace and friendship treaty with the inclusion of the anti-hegemony clause in the text. we must join hands with the broad masses of the people in vigorously carrying out the movement to this end."

another resolution on reinforcing the organization of the association and expanding the unity of the ranks expressed the determination to "unite with those who want friendship with china and with the friendly organizations to forward the movement on the political basis of the japan-china joint statement".

the declaration of the conference says: "together with the japanese people, our association have made efforts and will exert ourselves to the utmost in the struggle for defending the principle contained in the japan-china joint statement about seeking no hegemony and opposing establishment of hegemony."

"a letter to the chinese people" adopted by the conference says: "no force, internal or external, can check the friendship between the japanese and chinese peoples. the ambition of the superpower which nakedly carried out hegemonism by refusing to return the northern territories and interfering in the conclusion of the proposed japan-china peace and friendship treaty, and the reactionary force which echoed the hegemonist scheme will surely be crushed."

the conference elected the new leadership of the central headquarters of the association: hisao kuroda, chairman; ekizo akatsu and hosei yoshida, vice-chairmen; seimin miyazaki, director-general; toshio kurihara, michio iwamura, and hajime miyoshi, deputy directors-general; and tomio narazaki, secretary-general.

a cocktail party was held after the conference. hisao kuroda, chairman of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), spoke at the party.

after exposing the criminal acts of the soviet union such as the illegal occupation of japan's northern territories, establishment of military bases and conducting of military threats in waters off japan, he pointed out: "all this is hegemonism." he said: "the japanese people, all patriots in japan, are opposed to soviet hegemonism. it is a matter of course that the japanese people demand the inclusion of the anti-hegemony clause in the japan-china peace and friendship treaty."

he called on the people to join hands firmly in marching towards this great goal.

chinese ambassador to japan chen chu attended the party.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Chinese Gymnastics Team Leaves Mexico for Venezuela

(NCNA-English Mexico City, May 23, 1976)

the chinese gymnastics team led by lu wen-chun left here today for venezuela after paying a friendly visit to mexico.

after giving two performances here, the chinese team visited, from may 12 to 22, san luis potosi, monterrey, tampico, vera cruz and sahagun and gave nine performances to a total of more than 20,000 people. wherever the chinese gymnasts went, they were warmly welcomed by local officials, sports circles and the people.

seeing the chinese team off at the airport here today were jose garcia cervantes, president of the mexican sports federation and others. tang hai-kuang, councillor of the chinese embassy here was also present.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: Warm Welcome to Distinguished Pakistan Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, May 25, 1976)

the "people's daily" carries an editorial on may 26 entitled "a warm welcome to the distinguished pakistan guests". the text reads in full as follows:

his excellency zulfikar ali bhutto, prime minister of the islamic republic of pakistan, arrives in peking today for an official visit to china at the invitation of premier hua kuo-feng. prime minister bhutto is a respected friend of the chinese people. with profound friendly sentiment, the chinese people extend a hearty welcome to the distinguished pakistan guests on their visit to china.

pakistan is an important country in south asia. under the leadership of prime minister bhutto, the pakistan government and people have made strenuous efforts and achieved new successes in defending national independence and sovereignty and in developing national economy. the chinese people heartily rejoice over the achievements of the pakistan government and people.

pakistan has been steadily strengthening its solidarity and cooperation with the third world countries, supporting the people of all countries in their struggle against imperialism and hegemonism and playing an increasingly important role in international affairs. in the last few years, pakistan has made unremitting efforts to bring about the normalization of the situation in the south asian sub-continent. since the establishment of diplomatic relations between pakistan and bangladesh, the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries have developed. recently, the governments of pakistan and india have decided through negotiations to restore their diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level at an early date. pakistan and afghanistan are preparing for further contacts in an effort to improve their relations. the amelioration of relations among south asian countries conforms to the common interests of the people of all south asian countries and has thus been welcomed by the public opinion in asia and in the world.

the south asian sub-continent and the indian ocean region play an important strategic role. in their contention for world hegemony, the superpowers have been feverishly pushing the policy of aggression and expansion in this area and carrying out interference, infiltration, control and subversion against various countries there. the superpower under the banner of "socialism", in particular, is even more ambitious and insidious and is gravely threatening the independence and security of the countries on the south asian sub-continent and along the indian ocean. we are convinced that the daily awakening people of the south asian countries will certainly be able to frustrate the intrigues of the superpowers, further strengthen their solidarity and advance triumphantly in the struggle against hegemonism.

china and pakistan are close and friendly neighbours. for years, the people of the two countries have always sympathized with and supported each other in the struggle against imperialism, hegemonism and expansionism. the friendship between the people of china and pakistan can stand all tests. the chinese government and people will, as always, firmly support the pakistan people in their struggle for safeguarding national independence, state sovereignty and territorial integrity, and firmly support the kashmiri people's struggle for the right of national self-determination.

we are convinced that prime minister bhutto's current visit to china will make new contributions to the enhancement of the friendship between china and pakistan.

we wish a complete success to prime minister bhutto's visit.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Chinese Wushu Delegation Tours Philippine Cities

(NCNA-English Manila, May 24, 1976)

the visiting chinese wushu delegation left here today for a friendly performance tour of the country.

while in manila, the delegation gave seven performances to a total of over 50,000 spectators. the more than 40 items presented by chinese wushu players were highly welcomed and praised. at the end of every performance, many spectators went to the back stage to extend their congratulations. many major newspapers here gave prominence to reports and photos on the performances. "the orient news" published daily a "special edition for the chinese wushu delegation's performance tour to the philippines".

adrian e. cristobal, special assistant to the philippine president and secretary general of the writers' union of the philippines, gave a dinner in honour of the chinese delegation here on may 13. chinese ambassador ko hua was also present.

the chinese delegation and various philippine wushu groups had a get-together here yesterday.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Feature Story: Song of Friendship and Cooperation -- Report on Inauguration of Friendship Hall in Khartoum

(NCNA-English Khartoum, May 23, 1976)

the friendship hall here has been completed before the 7th anniversary of sudan's may 25 revolution. a festive atmosphere prevailed over both banks of the nile today. in the nile street here on the southern bank of the blue nile, people are warmly celebrating the successful completion of the friendship hall cemented by profound friendship between the people of china and sudan.

friendship flower

a magnificent building, the friendship hall consists of a grand international conference hall with simultaneous interpretation equipment of eight languages;

a medium-sized conference room and a number of small meeting rooms, a banquet hall, a modern theatre, an exhibition hall and other attached buildings and equipment. the total area of the friendship hall is 50,000 square metres, among which all buildings cover 11,000 square metres with their floor space amounting to 24,000 square metres and in addition, a square, a car park and afforested zones. the main building is 40 metres tall.

as proposed by sudanese president nimeri and under the agreement of economic and technical cooperation between china and sudan, the friendship hall was jointly built by workers and technicians of the two countries. the government of the democratic republic of sudan named this grand and splendid building "friendship hall" to mark the militant friendship between the two peoples.

since the may 25 revolution broke out in 1969, sudan has been carrying on the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, hegemonism, racism and zionism, and in defence of national independence and state sovereignty. holding aloft the banner of arab and african unity, the country has been active in developing relations of friendship and cooperation with various third world countries. more and more international conferences were held here. the organization of african unity has decided to convene an african summit conference here in 1978. the friendship hall was constructed to meet this excellent situation.

the construction of the friendship hall officially started in january 1973 and was completed this month. in more than three years, chinese and sudanese workers and technicians fought shoulder to shoulder by the nile, raising another brilliant friendship flower with their sweat.

the magnificent friendship hall, standing erect at the junction of the blue nile and the white nile, adds new lustre to the beautiful khartoum.

hailing the completion of the friendship hall, people regard it as the crystallization of the industry and wisdom of the sudanese and chinese working people and a symbol of their friendship.

symbol of unity

the big brown walls of the international conference hall in this magnificent building are solemn and beautiful while the wall made of chinese granite behind the rostrum glows with dazzling radiance. all this presents a magnificent picture. the decorations made of "mohugan" timber in the conference hall, the banquet hall and the theatre are exquisite with a particular style.

southern sudan abounds in timber resources. the imperialists and colonialists in the days of yore, however, claimed that sudanese timber was poor in quality and therefore, could not be used as a high-quality building material. but now, the sudanese and chinese working people made use of "mohugan" timber from southern sudan to bring lustre to the friendship hall. abel alier, sudanese vice-president and concurrently president of the high executive council for the southern region, on seeing the decorations and mosaic wall made of the exquisite "mohugan" timber on a visit to the hall, said gleefully: "this is a pride not only of the southern region in sudan but also of sudan as a whole." director of the forestry bureau kamal told hsinhua that the sudanese revolution of may 25 had brought unity to the nation and subsequently created extremely beneficial conditions for the exploitation and use of the timber resources in the southern region. saw mills in equatoria and bahr el ghazal provinces were closed down because of war in the past and have now resumed production one after another, thereby making contributions to the building of the friendship hall.

the completion of the friendship hall constitutes a victory for sudan in the realization of national unity.

self-reliance, teaching and learning from each other

in building the friendship hall, 300,000 cement hollow bricks were badly needed and failing this, the project would be held up. a heated discussion took place in the ministry of construction and public works to find ways and means for the solution of this problem. minister mustafa osman hassan recalled that he once happened to see two old machines for making such bricks lie idle in khashm el girba, kassala province. two trucks were immediately sent to fetch the machines. with these machines, after being repaired and transmuted, workers and technicians of the brick-making workshop under the ministry of construction and public works turned out bricks and soon met the needs of the project.

the construction needed a large amount of standard sand and stones. the ministry of construction and public works sent its geological personnel to look for the required sand and stones in khartoum. finally, they found large quantities of best-quality natural stone materials in hattab on the outskirts of khartoum and a sand base 50 kilometres west of omdurman. thus the building of the concrete foundation and structure of the friendship hall was ensured.

at the start of the project, concrete mixers and lorries were not available. in order not to lose time, the sudanese workers did the work by hand and carried

mixed sand, stones and cement with kerosene barrels. deeply moved by the spirit of hard work, the chinese technicians, with the help of six sudanese workers, made 30 one-wheeled hand carts. the use of these carts greatly reduced labour intensity and raised efficiency.

in order to make up the shortage of technical personnel, the chinese and sudanese workers and technicians turned the work-site into a technical school which applied the method of learning while working. a lively atmosphere appeared in the construction site in which chinese workers cordially and patiently passed on know-how to their sudanese friends and forgers, electric welders, carpenters, electricians, plasterers, blacksmiths, excavator and bulldozer drivers were all organized to teach and learn from each other. now, with the successful completion of the friendship hall, a great number of experienced sudanese technicians have grown up. they will go back to their hometowns to start new buildings. in more than three years when the chinese workers and technicians worked and lived with their sudanese friends, they have learned a lot of good experience from the latter. a profound friendship has been cemented between them.

on the evening of may 16, more than 500 chinese and sudanese workers and technicians held a get-together on the square in front of the friendship hall. they chatted about their friendship. they were reluctant to bid farewell to each other. they wished the friendship between the chinese and sudanese peoples last forever as the nile flows excl.

Chinese and Sudanese Artists Give Joint Performance in Khartoum

(NCNA-English Khartoum, May 24, 1976)

the chinese art troupe and sudanese artists jointly gave a performance at the friendship hall here yesterday evening to warmly celebrate the 7th anniversary of sudan's may 25th revolution and the completion of the friendship hall.

president gaafar mohamed nimeri, first vice-president mohamed el baghir ahmed, vice-president of the republic and president of the high executive council for the southern region abel alier, members of the political bureau of the sudanese socialist union, ministers, high-ranking officials, prominent figures of various circles, delegations from many countries to attend the

celebrations of the 7th anniversary of the may 25th revolution, and heads of diplomatic missions to the sudan were present to watch the performance.

present also were leader of the chinese government delegation fang yi, deputy leader chang yueh and members of the delegation.

prior to the performance, sharfik shawgi, director general of the friendship hall, expressed warm welcome to the visiting chinese art troupe and wished it success in its performance.

yin cheng-chung, leader of the chinese art troupe, also spoke on the occasion. on behalf of all members of the troupe, he extended warm festival greetings to the sudanese people and wished further development of the profound friendship between the chinese and sudanese peoples in their common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism.

the chinese artists presented chinese music and dances in praise of the revolutionary and militant life of the workers, peasants and soldiers, which were created or remoulded during the great cultural revolution. their performance was greatly admired by the audience, especially the piano solo on fragments from the modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women", the soprano solo "hatred against the invaders sprout in my heart" from the modern revolutionary peking opera "the red lantern" and "the people's commune is a golden bridge", the tenor solo "distant-bound ship laden with friendship", the dance "militiawomen of the grassland", the chinese instrumental music "wailful wrath by the river" and "the triumphant return of the fishermen".

warm applause burst out from among the audience as the chinese artists sang sudanese songs to show the chinese people's profound friendship for the sudanese people.

the chorus "under the flag of may" in praise of the achievement of the "may 25th revolution", the wonderful acrobatic performance and folk dances depicting the life of the sudanese labouring people presented by sudanese artists also drew round after round of warm applause.

at the conclusion of the performance, president nimeri had a friendly talk with yin cheng-chung. he praised the chinese art troupe for its performance and accepted souvenirs presented by the leader of the troupe.

CHINA AND TUNISIA

Chinese Swimming, Diving Team Ends visit to Tunisia

(NCNA-English Tunis, May 23, 1976)

a chinese swimming and diving team left here for algeria this evening at the end of a friendly visit to tunisia.

the chinese team led by wang tien-cheng arrived here on may 12 at the invitation of the tunisian union of youth organizations and was accorded a warm reception by the tunisian minister of youth and sports, the union of youth organizations and the sports circle during its stay here. the chinese swimmers and divers, together with tunisian sportsmen, gave two demonstrations here to the enthusiastic welcome of 4,000 spectators, many of whom came from other parts of tunisia. the chinese sportsmen also visited the port city of bizerte and carthage and received the hospitality of local officials and friends in sports circle.

chinese ambassador to tunisia hou yeh-feng gave a reception for the visit of the chinese team on the evening of may 21.

END

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